The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. NO. 114

LATEST NEWS!
OUR OWN EXPRESS!

NE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

ur Express arrived this morning at 3½ ck, with the Houston papers of yester- We are again in receipt of glorious s from all parts. Dates from Jackson to 22d report another desperate assault on sburg, which resulted in a loss of 10,000 to the enemy Johnson's forces are re- ed to have crossed the Big Black and ta- all the fords. Our position there, ac- ing to all accounts, keeps improving.

he news from Virginia is most cheering. s destination now appears to have been nsylvania and Maryland, into which he throwing his whole force, according to latest accounts. Gen. Ewell, who is now e head of Stonewall Jackson's command, achieved a brilliant victory at Winches- after three days hard fighting, capturing 0 prisoners, with 2000 horses and im- se trains of wagons. The capture of vick and Brashear cities is fully confirm- including 1000 prisoners, ten heavy siege s, with trains of railroad cars, arms, stores, &c.

e peace meetings in the North continue to be- more important. Altogether, the news is by he most cheering we have had for some time, e may now look with confidence for important s by every Express. The following are the graph's special dispatches, received by Pony ess in Houston, up to yesterday 9. 15 A. M.

EXANDRIA, June 2)—Glorious news comes thick fast, read the following:

EPPER, June 16.—Gen. Ewell, at the head of wall Jackson's old command, took Winchester nday, captured many supplies and some pris- . The works were stormed by Early's Di- n, composed of North Carolinians, Georgians, lanians and Virginians

MOND, Miss., June 18—The enemy's cavalry passed Byhalia Tuesday is reported to have d in the direction of the Mississippi and Ten- e Railroad bridge to Yocona, between this and da They may penetrate to Grenada and the connection on both roads. They may this place first to destroy stores. They won't them.

NOLA June 18.—The Yankee cavalry consisting atcho's and Wallace's regiments, rigged a to cross the Tallahatchie yesterday evening at h, 30 miles north-west of this point. Their gth would indicate mischief on a heavy scale— apprehension is felt of a visit before daylight orrow.

hot they will doubtless strike the road below this cut off supplies to Johnston. I would not be lised were they to make a raid through the State. will meet opposition here. A dispatch this ent from Senatobia says the Yankees are cross- t Coldwater. The office is closed. It is another from Memphis. Gen. Chalmers will be apt to cept them.

is probable a preliminary movement to sup- Grant by land. The cavalry have crossed at to, marching in this direction. I have to saddle from here, but will wait events.

MOND, June 17.—A dispatch of the 16th, the Register, to the agent of the Associate s, says Ewell attacked the enemy at Winches- n Saturday, and also fought them on Sunday renewed the attack yesterday, Monday morn- t 7 o'clock, and after struggling one hour, the ition flag was lowered. Our victory was bril- We took entire possession.

e whole command of Milroy surrendered, being six or seven thousand, together with eir stores, including several hundred horses, ns equipments, artillery and train. Our loss lled, wounded and missing, does not exceed hundred No officers killed. Gen. Milroy endeavoring to escape, but it is since rumored he has been captured. Col. Litecote, who was avoring to reinforce Gen. Milroy with about men, was captured by Gen. Edward Johnson, nday, near Berryville.

ARLESTON, June 16—The steamships Mar- and Jessee, from Nassau, arrived here this ing with assorted cargoes.

e Northern people moving at last. The peace ention at the North begins to assume impor- proportions. Fernando Wood's speech at peace convention was the boldest yet made. eclared the Union forever gone, denouncing er prosecution of the war as an impious re- nce to the manifest will of heaven; eulogized anaghan, and dared and defied the Ad- stration to put Burnside in command of York.

He announced his readiness to die resisting the Lincoln tyranny, and called upon the people to avenge him if he fell. The convention numbering 70 000 was united and determined in spirit, and adopted an address and resolutions of a simildefiant character.

GRENADA, June 19—Eight hundred Yankee cavalry now this side of Tallahatchie, and eight miles from Panola Late yesterday evening another column was approaching on the Senatobia road It is believed the enemy would enter Panola early this morning. The invaders may be badly whipped by a lucky concentration of our forces. No news from this point this evening. Trains run only to Yocona bridge.

EAST PASCAGOULA, June 19.—Passengers from New Orleans per schooner "Gleaner," who left that city the 18th inst, report Gen. Weitzel and his brigade captured at Port Hudson; also, Grant's supplies cut off by Gen. Price at Helena.

RICHMOND, June 19.—It is reported that the wife of Gen. Milroy was captured on Sunday. The Martinsburg Sentinel says it has received a number of communications relative to, and indignantly denies that our cavalry were surprised at Brandy Station.

RICHMOND, June 18.—Passengers by the Central train this evening bring but little additional news from Winchester. The number of prisoners is fully 7000, from 2000 to 3000 horses with an immense train of wagons. The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford county. The buildings on Acquia Creek were not destroyed. Citizens of Fredericksburg, so long exiled, were preparing to return to their homes.

Nothing official to-day from Northern Va.

Before the capture of Winchester, Milroy notified the rebels, as he called them, that he would burn the town if an attempt was made to storm his position.

Gen. Ewell replied that he would hang every Yankee captured. It is reported that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry with immense stores

From Fredericksburg there is nothing important.

Heavy explosions have been heard in the direction of Acquia Creek. It is believed that the enemy are blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point. The poor people are reaping a rich harvest from spoils of the enemy, who destroyed their camps in Stafford.

The Work Commenced--Young Stonewall Moving--Cheering News.

We have official information from Brashear City, in date the 23d inst., to the following effect—that Maj. Gen. Taylor stormed the position of the enemy on the morning of the 23d.

He crossed Berwick's Bay in skiffs, stormed the forts, drove off the enemys gunboats, and captured over one thousand prisoners, ten heavy guns, among them the siege pieces that he was forced to abandon in his retreat in April, two trains of cars with engines all complete, large numbers of small arms, ordinance, etc., and thousands of dollars of stores.

Our loss is small, as the forts were stormed with the bayonet, the men being forbidden to load.

Col. Majors captured Plaquemine, destroying three sea going vessels, large quantities of stores, &c.—On the 20th, defeated the enemy at Thibodeaux, taking possession of the railroad and capturing 150 prisoners. The above is strictly true We have it officially.

Harper's Ferry has been evacuated, but Maryland Heights are strongly fortified by the Yankees.

Hooker's army on the 15th was on the battlefield of Manassas.

Fortifications have been constructed on the hills opposite Harrisonburg, Penn., and are considered sufficient protection for the city. The panic is over there, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Susquehannah becoming the seat of war.

A New York dispatch of the 17th says Dix's army is reported near Richmond, supported by the iron clads and gunboats on James and York rivers.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 15th says the rebels are at Chancelersburg 8,500 strong, also that Gen. Ewell's corps is in advance with Stuart's cavalry. Hill close behind, and Longstreet bringing up the rear.

There is no doubt that Lee is throwing his whole force into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 17, 1863.—Over 2,000 rebel cavalry and infantry are in Chambersburg. Gen. Jenkins ordered the stores to be opened, compelling the inhabitants to take Confederate money for gold. Stuart's cavalry occupied Littleton to-day, ten miles from Gettisburg. The farmers are sending their horses and cattle to the mountains.

Later from Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 22—From our special correspondent in the front, and from various other sources last evening we learn that the enemy again assaulted our works at Vicksburg at two o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued the attack with desperation until ten o'clock in the morning. The slaughter of the enemy is estimated to be greater than any previous assault—numbering over 10,000 slain.

It is stated that the enemy is throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

It is also reported here that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff, on the Yazoo river.

PEMBERTON, June 21—We yesterday attacked the enemy, 800 strong, with two guns, at Atticho Nubie's rattan swamp, near Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie, and routed him completely. We captured his baggage train, ambulances and supplies, and killed about 50 Our loss was small. Our force was under command of Gen. Ruggles.

The above is official.

Later from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Three blockade steamers the Atlantic, Beauregard and Antonia, went to sea safely last night

The Yankees have left Folly Island, having changed their base of operations to Oles Island.

The Richmond Sentinel states that there has not been a suspension of the exchange cartel between the Southern Confederacy and the Lincoln Federal Government, excepting as to officers. The course of the enemy in seizing citizens at their homes and dragging them away for exchange, has resulted in a controversy that stops all exchange of officers and civilians until some equitable accommodation shall be arrived at

Exciting News from the North.

The New York Times, of the 11th, says: Lee's army, 90,000 strong, is marching northward. Hooker's army is marching to prevent his advance. The Governor of Ohio has called for 60,000 troops. The Governor of Pennsylvania calls for 50,000, to prevent the invasion of each State. A Washington dispatch of the 15th, says Lincoln has issued his proclamation for 100,000 men, to repel the invasion of Maryland, Northern Va., Pennsylvania and Ohio

Harrisburg dispatches of the 13th, says that dispatches from Chambersburg and Hagerstown, state that the rebel cavalry were at Berrysville and Martinsburg on the 14th. Hard fighting was going on. The rebels had driven Reynolds from Berrysville, and were advancing on the Capital The towns and cities throughout Pennsylvania are in danger.

Later private dispatches state, that on the 15th, the rebels were removing the railroad machinery and rolling stock. There was great excitement and alarm

A dispatch from London, Penn., of the 15th, says the rebels were in heavy force in Cumberlandville.

A dispatch from Bedford's Run, of the 16th, says scouts report 6000 rebel cavalry in Cumberland, and marching forward. Inhabitants flying for safety

Harper's Ferry and Harrisonburg dispatches of the 16th, say business is suspended. All important documents have been removed from the Capital

Gov. Curtin calls upon Pennsylvania to defend the State, saying Pennsylvania is not safe while the enemy are in Chambersburg. He represents Pennsylvanians complaining about the length of service when an emergency exists

Dispatches state that everything is gloomy, and there is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehannah.

Henry Ward Beecher has gone to Europe.

Couriers arriving from Vicksburg report Grant preparing to blow up the works.

Taylor's retreat from Camp Bisland is pronounced a most masterly affair.

800 more beeves have crossed into Port Hudson.

Banks is said to have been reinforced with 20,000 men.

THE VERY LATEST!

HOUSTON, July 1, 9:45, A. M.

Dispatches just coming. Taylor's captures of property at Brashear, was over 4,000,000 in value.

Six bags of mail bound to Natchez, were captured by federal raiders at Brookhaven, 26th ult.

Nothing of importance from Vicksburg.

C.

THE 4TH OF JULY—Many of our citizens have subscribed to a Barbecue, to take place on Saturday next, in the vicinity of Matthews' Mill, in celebration of the anniversary of the Independence of America from British rule. The memory of the illustrous Gen. George Washington, a true son of the South, should never be forgotten.

"Can any of the "wise men" tell us if our next Legislature has a C. S. Senator to elect? If such be the case, it behoves the people to pay more attention to the August election than they are seemingly disposed to do. The game has to be played at the polls; a misstep there, and the evil is beyond remedy. Look to your Legislators, Texans"

We find the above in the Huntsville Item, and it is certainly an intimation worthy of notice In the excitement of electing a Governor and members of Congress, it must be borne in mind that an important duty devolves upon our next Legislature, which should not be lost sight of at the next general election. A Confederate States Senator must be elected, as there will be no regular session of the Legislature again, till after the expiration of Senator Wigfall's term.

This is an important consideration, and in voting for a member of either branch of the Legislature, the question may very fairly be asked "whom will you vote for, for C. S. Senator?"

We have reason to believe there are those aspiring to the office, whom the people would be unwilling to endorse, therefore in the election of our legislators it behooves us to be guarded and well posted before casting our votes.

☞ In answer to a letter from the frontier in regard to the policy that Gen. Chambers would pursue, if elected, we extract the following from his circular

"My best efforts and energies should be employed, and never be relaxed until I should see the preparations for the defence of the State, as well up its frontiers as its coast, put in a condition to set our foes at defiance, as well the savage Indian as our still more bloody and barbarian Yankee foes, and to give confidence and repose to our people, and especially to the families of those who have gone to battle in the cause of the Confederacy."

☞ The Telegraph copies the following from the Natchez Courier of the 19th of June:

For the past week, a death like stillness, as far as we know, has reigned; no movements on either side—at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

Grant is undoubtedly seeking for something more available against Pemberton's 100 pounders, by which he can approach the breat-works, and make another assault to wrest from its gallant defenders, the "Gibraltar of the Mississipp." But we feel confident that this, like all future attempts, will prove vain and futile.

Out off from all supplies as he soon will be—with his forty thousand men *hors du combat*—his army completely demoralized—his flank and rear threatened - breastworks and rifle pits in his front -that have repulsed every charge made on them—Grant will soon learn that he has made one of those military blunders, which it will be the province of Gen. Joe. Johnston to relieve him from, and give, if not to Grant himself, to the remnant of his army, free transportation to the "Old Libby" and "Castle Thander," at Richmond.

From Port Hudson nothing later than the brilliant charge made by Gen. Gardiner and the veterians under his command, from behind theirown works on those of the enemy, spiking their guns—setting fire to their cotton bale breastworks—and driving the abolitionists, with their negro brethren, towards Baton Rouge, has been received.

The awful carnage made both at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, should certainly satisfy the cravings of such a blood thirsty demon as Lincoln. The bloodhound of India shows much more decency in this respect, than the Despot who presides at Washington In his attempt at the annihilation of the South, the lists of his killed and wounded from the first battle of Manassas down to the last assault on Port Hudson prove to the Ape, the truth of the Arab proverb, "Curses, like young chickens, come home to roost."

When balmy Peace once more spreads her wings over our country, and history gives to the world the deeds of endurance, bravery and daring, none will claim or occupy brighter pages than the "Defenders of Vicksburg and Port Hudson." Bards will make their names immortal in verse; the living will receive the tribute of gratitude due them by their countrymen; the dead—those who have met a soldier's death and fill a soldier's grave—will have a monument, more lasting than marble or ganite; one of regard in the hearts of the Southern people, and which will be bequeathed by them for centuries to come, until time ceases to be

A Cincinnati dispatch reports that President Davis replied to a dispatch of Gen. Bragg with regard to Vallandigham that if he took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy to receive him, and if not to send him back.

THRESHER FOR SALE.—I will sell half interest in my eight horse power Thresher, to any one who will run it during the season.

W. P. EWING.

Mountain City, June 28—tw3t

FOR SALE—Three splendid Parlor Pictures—Apply at this office.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS —Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion

☞ Far and wide, from every section of the State, we are greeted with glad tidings, assuring us of the success of Gen. Chambers, in the approaching election. He announced himself as a candidate as early as February, and set forth his views in a circular, in order that those opposed to him might make their charges and give him time to repel them. But at that time, and until recently—until, indeed, the appearance of Pendleton Murrah in the race, not a word of detraction was whispered against Gen. Chambers; on the contrary, his claims were treated with profound respect, laudatory paragraphs published in his praise, and he was pronounced to be a true-hearted patriot and a brave and chivalrous soldier. Among the host of his admirers, there was no one greeted him with a profounder bow, nor showered upon him more endearing caresses, than our friend of the Telegraph. Even after the appearance of Mr. Murrah, and when his name was floating at the head of that paper, on the 22d of June, its editor spoke as follows:

"We want unity of feeling, unity of purpose, unity of thought and action in the Confederacy, and whatever our opinions may be about the errors into which the administration may have *occasionally* fallen, this is no time to animadvert upon them, or lessen confidence in the heads of our Government, by continually discussing what we deem to be failures of policy or want of fore sight.—Never, in the history of Governments, has any one occupied a more trying and responsible position than President Davis; and never, since the world began, has any country labored under more difficulties than has this Confederacy, in its efforts to throw off the yoke which the North is endeavoring to fasten upon it. And now, when the clash of arms is heard from one end of our devoted country to the other, and vast armies are being hurled against each other to decide the fate of our infant nation, is it a time to find fault or damn with faint praise?"

In the same article he says:

"For General Chambers we entertain a high personal regard, and in nothing we have said, do we desire to be considered as reflecting upon him, or either of the other distinguished men who are before the people for Governor. Mr. Murrah suits us, and we have consequently signified our preference."

Four days afterwards, on the 26th June, Gen. Chambers published, in the Telegraph, his card, charging that paper and several others, with forming a league to defeat him.

"A something light as air, a look,
A word unkind or wrongly spoken,
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this has broken."

This was more than our Telegraph friend could stand, and in the same issue, just four days after he had entertained "*a high personal regard*" for General Chambers, and did "not wish *to be considered* as reflecting upon him in anything he had said," we find the following:

"The very fact that Gen. Chambers imagines himself the victim of a clique, proclaims his unfitness for public station, no matter what his private worth may be. No man, who thus suffers under imaginary injuries, can be impartial, though his honor or honesty of purpose might be beyond suspicion. To aver the contrary would be on a par with an averment *that his first, and even his amended circular does not leave upon the reflecting mind, the idea that he is seeking to be made Governor, to vindicate himself against the injustice, as he deems it, of the President*"

Comment is useless. On the 22d June, he casts no such *reflection* upon Gen. Chambers, but on the 26th, after the exposure made by Gen. C., of the clique and caucus workings, he suddenly discovers that "*even his amended circular, leaves upon the reflecting mind the idea that he is seeking to be made Governor, to vindicate himself against the injustice, as he deems it, of the President.*

Gen. Chambers may, towards his enemies be suspicious, but the man who can find anything in his patriotic circulars, leading him to infer that he will not do all in his power, and in that of the State, should he be elected Governor, to assist President Davis and the administration to achieve our common independence in the present struggle, is not only blind, but perdurably blinded with that same weakness—"suspicion."

The Telegraph, in its first notices of Gen. Chambers, with his circular before its eyes, had no *motive* to speak otherwise than it felt and believed, and at that time, sang his praises. Since the castigation administered by Gen. C, it has turned a lofty somerset, and from the realms of credulity has tumbled to the bottomless pit of suspicion. Did that scorching brighten into existence the *idea* that Gen. Chambers is seeking "to vindicate himself against the injustice, as he deems it, of the President?" The fact of it is, Gen. Chambers cannot be defeated by the Houston clique, with the man they have pitted against him, even if they unfurl the banner of persecution, and assail him with every weapon, fair and unfair, known to political warfare.—They have not, and cannot point to a single act in the career of Pendleton Murrah that demonstrates his fitness or capacity for the high office he aspires to. He has done nothing, neither in days gone by, nor in those passing before us, that has even lifted him up to the level of mediocrity.

The Telegraph says of his address: "There is no egotism, no self-laudation—nothing calculated to evidence the belief that, in seeking the high position of Governor of Texas, he believed it was essentially necessary to the preservation of the State that he should be elected" "Egotism!" Upon what act of his life could he base it? "Self laudation!" What for? Neither in the civil nor military service, has he ever done one jot or tittle that entitles him to be known beyond the precincts of a county. On the other hand, what has our old hero omitted to do, that is bold, chivalrous and patriotic, both in the revolution of 1836, and the momentous one through which the country is now passing? Pendleton Murrah has done nothing to laud himself for—nor, rich as are the imaginations of the clique and caucus who have thrust him into notice, and as accustomed as they have been to resort to their fancies and "suspicions" for their facts, can they array a single plausible one on which to base his preposterous claims for Governor. The fact is, by raising the black flag of *persecution*, and assailing Gen. Chambers with slanderous inuendoes and unfounded suspicions, they are striving to make a Gubernatorial race between President Davis and Gen. Chambers, with the hope that, in the midst of the muss, the little Commissary may creep into the position

---

☞ Speaking of Capt. S. H. Darden, of Gonzales county, who is a candidate for Lieut. Governor, a correspondent writing the Telegraph says "he came as a volunteer to the army of the Republic of Texas from the State of Mississippi, in the year 1836. He has been a landholder since 1841, and a resident since 1846.

When Hood's Brigade was first formed, composed of the 1st, 4th and 5th regiments of Texas Volunteers, he went to Virginia as a Lieutenant in a company in the 4th Texas regiment; he has been in all of the fights that the brigade has been in, up to the fight at Sharpsburg.

In the fight at Gaines' Mill, Capt. D. received a wound in his right arm; at the fight of Sharpsburg he received a similar wound in the left. After the fight at Sharpsburg, the Captain's then failing health warned him to resign his commission of Captain, which he did most reluctantly.

He is a gallant soldier and a high-toned gentleman, and if he makes as good a Lieut. Governor as he makes a fighter, (and of which I have not a doubt,) he will do as well as the people of Texas or any other State could wish him to do.

"His health (Murrah's) for a long time delicate, has prevented an active participation in our struggle for liberty, but we know that in heart and soul, he is devoted to the cause, and a warm supporter of the administration."—[Telegraph, June 22d.

Again:

"His *health* compelled him to come home from the army—no other cause could induce him to remain at home"—[Telegraph, June 26th.

After coming home from the army at Tyler, where he was Commissary of Clark's regiment, he announced himself as a candidate for Congress, but withdrew, alleging that he was too weak to make the canvass, and perform the duties. It appears that he is still a martyr to disease and that nothing else "could induce him to remain at home." This claim of sickness, of a body enervated by disease, of a broken down constitution is a most singular one, particularly at this particular crisis, upon which to base a claim for the Governorship. Yet it is the only one left the clique, and they are determined to make the most of it.

Now, it occurs to us that the office of Governor of this State, is by no means a sinecure. This the people of the State know, or least ought to know. On the contrary, there is no position in the army, from that of General down to private, that requires more strength of constitution or untiring zeal and energy, than that of Governor of this State at this time, if he performs his duty. Even the robust health and iron constitution of Gov. Lubbock, have suffered from the unremitting toil and hardship that the position has imposed upon him. In addition to the ordinary duties, he has those of Commander-in-Chief of the State troops, and Chief of the Military Board, to perform, while at the same time the safety of the State and the necessity of conferring with military Generals and other commanders, forces him to take long journeys, in all kinds of weather, and at all seasons. A pretty place this for a *sick* man with a *broken-down constitution*, unequal to the performance of the light duties of a Regimental Commissary!

BRENHAM, June 28th 1863.

D. Richardson:—Before I saw your article in support of Gen Chambers, for Governor, I had determined to give him my support from many considerations. I agree with the editors of the News, and Telegraph, that the next Governor should be selected in consideration of talent, experience and patriotism; and that his legal and constitutional training should be adequate to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, and the preservation of our constitution intact, upon which, hang the hopes of freemen. Try your candidate by these tests, and let the people render up the verdict. Gen Chambers has been identified with Texas from her earliest history, for the services rendered her, at the period of her revolution are historic, and well known to the *people of Texas*. He has ever been in advance, in the cause of liberty and constitutional rights. For those principles he led in the secession of Texas from Mexico, in his youth, and in matured years, for the preservation of the same principles, we find him leading Texas from the old Union.

Upon that issue, as in the first, war has resulted. In both instances he has proven his faith by his works, and met the tide of battle, then as now. He has acted upon the principle that if liberty and principle are worth preservation, they are worth dying for, if need be. Strange, but true, Gen. Chambers has ever met bitter opposition when before the people, and now, when party is buried in the tomb of the Capulets, certain editors are assailing him, and hounding him with editorials, worthy of the days when the strongest party feelings prevailed. Whilst such editors were secure and safe, under the exemption act of Congress from Yankee bullets, disease in camp, forced marches, and cold and dreary bivouacs, Gen. Chambers was baring his bosom to the unseen missiles of death, in the many battles around Richmond.

Most of the editors who abuse him have not so much as *smelt* villainous gun powder, and should the war last twenty years, the probability is, they will be writing editorials when peace is declared. It sounds bad, and looks worse.

I have often heard returned soldiers of the Texas brigade, in Virginia, affirm, that should Gen. Chambers ever become a candidate for office, they would support him for his gallantry in the battles above alluded to. They say that having been led to believe he was not strong when last before the people for Governor, induced them to vote against him, but seeing that he was defeated by a very small vote, they will now vote for Chambers, and make the *amende honorable*.

That is the way boys talk who shared his perils around Richmond, whilst home men, as innocent of *blood* as sucking doves, can see nothing in him to admire.

Nothing but the purest patriotism will induce men, beyond conscription, to serve their country in the army, if the people at home fail to appreciate their sufferings, and reward their valor. When Chambers was in the thickest of the fight, Mr. Murrah was Quartermaster to Col. Clark's regiment, and has never heard the booming of artillery, unless at some celebration of the 4th of July.

Whilst Chambers has done nothing to challenge their admiration, his competitor has endeared himself to most editors of Texas newspapers and judging from the tone of the majority of our papers, Murrah is *the* man; but the people for once will think for themselves and vote for Chambers. Newspapers are taken now, not for verbose and long-winded editorials, but for their telegraphic dispatches. We want to hear from our friends on the field of battle—to learn how turns the tide of war—and read of glorious victories.

From these considerations, in part, this county goes for Chambers. He carried it two years ago, and will carry it again by an increased ma[illegible] He is an able statesman—a true patriot, a [illegible] in the cause of his country—learned in th[illegible] and familiar with the constitution of our [illegible] and theory of our government and in the op[illegible] of the men of this county, is *the* man for our Governor. JUSTIC[illegible]

"He (Chambers) has now gotten up an issue [illegible] the President, and asks to be made Governo[illegible] cause he failed to be made a General.—*S. A. Her*[illegible]

Not so, friend Logan But is it not a better [illegible] for being Governor than that of simply being [illegible] and unfit for anything else. We regret to h[illegible] Mr. Murrah's infirmities, but, verily, there is [illegible] thing farcical in seeking to make the Exec[illegible] Mansion a hospital for invalided Regimental [illegible] missaries, because there is no other place for t[illegible] Can't you pick up a few more for Commissioner, [illegible] General and Congress? Try a hand yourself Lo[illegible] *there certainly must be something the matter with* [illegible] run on it.

"The Gazette is going it alone for Chambers." *A. Herald*

Lone hands are always made when played ag[illegible] one that has no trumps, and they generally win

☞ A "Texas Soldier" writing from Erath co[illegible] ty, asks for information as to Gen. Chambers' o[illegible] ion on the right of the soldiers stationed within [illegible] limits of the State to vote. We publish the foll[illegible] ing from Gen. C's circular, which effectually co[illegible] the question:

"Under the Confederate Laws, as they now st[illegible] a question as to what soldiers would be conside[illegible] as belonging to the *regular* army of the Con[illegible] erate States is presented, of not very easy solutio[illegible] but I have given to the subject such considerat[illegible] as my means of investigation have permitted, [illegible] I have arrived at the conclusion that the Texas [illegible] diers, stationed within the limits of Texas at [illegible] time of the election, ought to vote, and I in[illegible] them to the exercise of that important franchise."

☞ The Huntsville Item has learned th[illegible] Sibley's Brigade was at Vermillion Bayou [illegible] at last dates, and it was rumored they were [illegible] *route* for Vicksburg This is the first we ha[illegible] heard of this gallant corps for some time, thou[illegible] we have been looking anxiously for some tidi[illegible] of their whereabouts We feel assured howe[illegible] when they do turn up they will have a good [illegible] count to give of themselves.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison Coun[illegible]

For Lieut. Governor,

Dr. P. W. RITBELI, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. W. C. WALSH.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)

GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

Election Notice.

BY virtue of a Proclamation, to me directed, b[illegible] the Governor of the State of Texas, ordering th[illegible] elections to hold in the several counties of the Stat[illegible] on the

First Monday, 3d day of August, 1863,

Therefore, be it known that I Wm. H Roberts, Ob[illegible] Justice of the county of Travis, do order that a election be holden in the several precincts of sa[illegible] county, on the day above mentioned, for Governo[illegible] Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, Comissione[illegible] Gen. Land Office, for Member of Congress, and suc[illegible] other officers as it may be necessary to elect. Th[illegible] the following named Presiding Officers cause polls t[illegible] be opened in their respective precincts on that da[illegible] and that in all things said election be conducte[illegible] according to law, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—T. D Moseby, Railroad Office.
" " 2—Jno T. Miller, Miller's Stable.
" " 3—Felix E. Smith; Schoolhouse.
" " 4—A Brown, Brown's Store House.
" " 5—I Wildbahn, Schoolhouse.
" " 6—Jno. M. Gault, Schoolhouse.
" " 7—John Daugherty, at his house.
" " 8—Jason Enochs at his house.
" " 9—John Baker, at his house.
" " 10—John A. Mowinkle, at Nichols' house

Done at my office this 3 th day of June, 1863

(L. S.) In testimony wereof I have hereunto se[illegible] my hand and affixed the impress of the se[illegible] of the County Court of said county, the da[illegible] and date above mentioned.

WM. H. ROBERTS, C. J. T. C.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863. NO. 115

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 8½ o'clock, with the Houston Telegraph of yesterday. The news is very unimportant, most of which was sent us in dispatches by last Express from Houston. Gen. Taylor's capture of property at Brashear and Berwick turns out to be much larger than was expected We have no later dates from Vicksburg or Port Hudson The following dispatches dated Alexandria June 28th, are all we can find in the Telegraph worth publishing:

Gen Taylor's late brilliant capture was even greater than he first reported. A later report of his says that the number of prisoners captured was 1500 instead of 1000, the number first given He also recaptured two thousand negroes that Banks had taken from Louisiana, and one thousand horses, commissary and quartermaster stores, and ordnance stores, from the two grand depots, to use his own words, exceeds belief

An officer on his staff says over four millions of dollars worth of property was taken A large quantity of small arms were taken.

Col. Majors, now General Majors, I am told in his engagement lost thirty-five men. I have not yet got a list of casualities. It is said Phillips' Regiment did most of the fighting under Majors at the time the capture was made. Means for saving the property captured have been put in operation. I am not at liberty to state what they are

The banks at Richmond are refusing to receive the Confederate notes issued prior to December last on deposit. It was causing a great deal of talk. The reason given by the bankers was the limit to August 1st, placed on the funding of the old issues.

The Yankee raiders spoken of by the agent above, landed from a Yankee boat at Rodney, on Tuesday last, at 10 a. m., with a cavalry force not exceeding forty, all mounted and armed, and proceeded to the interior by obscure roads.

In the last assault upon Vicksburg, ten men were chosen from each regiment to the number of about one hundred and fifty, to head the charge. They got to the edge of the parapet, but as elsewhere probably no further neither way.

GRENADA June 22.—While the Yankees were at Panola on Friday, Chalmers attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry four miles south of Hernando, at daylight, making a clean sweep, killing wounding and capturing all but one company. Saturday night Chalmers was at Hickaboly, with a Yankee force this side of him. Gen. George with State troops, and McCulloch, were four miles in the rear of the enemy, a good position. The Yankees are heading North. We have not received full particulars of the Yankee raid to Panola, the report is that the depot and town of Batesville is entirely destroyed

PANOLA, one mile west, was committed to the flames. The Presbyterian church was burnt. The court house which has been used as a hospital, was sent on fire, but put out.

Gen. George, of the State troops, having from seven to nine hundred men at Panola, might have sent a hundred, or even fifty men more, to guard so important a point. Particularly as he had determined to evacuate Panola. The Yankee force that entered Panola amounted to eight hundred men, as for the most reliable report. Everybody cognizant of the facts thinks Panola (an important army provision point,) could have been defended. Gen. Chalmers had left the Sunday previous, to meet the enemy reported at another point

Reliable news has been received that Gen. Ruggles defeated seven hundred Yankee cavalry near Rocky Ford, on Friday, taking train and prisoners.—The Mississippian's correspondent in a letter dated Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 21st says: Since our arrival here the enemy have made no demonstrations in the direction of this place, but kept well shut up in their lines. They crossed east of the Big Black twice in some force, but were easily driven back by Col. Ross, the chivalrous commander of the Texas brigade.

The 38th and 37th N. Y. Regiments had a reception there on their return home last week. The soldiers were given a big dinner at which Judge McCann addressed them, concluding as follows:

"Finally I am for peace, with all its hallowed blessings: and I trust the hour will soon come, when peace and prosperity will again dawn upon the land." (Great applause.)

Mayor Opdyke here rose and remarked, that as a city judge was standing up at that time crying peace! peace! it was time for him to say war!—war! to the bitter end. Here several parties attempted to speak at a time, and the most violent confusion prevailed. Judge McCann being carried round the room by several of his men, the Mayor immediately left, and the proceedings terminated, after several other volunteer toasts and sentiments.

☞ A meeting has been held in Sheffield, England, attended by 10,000 citizens, at which resolutions were passed, calling upon the government to enter into negotiations with the great powers of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States

☞ Among the news items in the Telegraph we find the following very important one, which if it prove to be true, will certainly have a strong bearing upon the future policy of France, with regard to the North.

"The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier writing under date of the 8th, says that among the spoils captured at Puebla was a box containing the full correspondence between the Mexican and United States Government, showing that the latter had furnished the Mexicans with men, money and arms, to be used against the French. The correspondence has been forwarded to France, and will make a disturbance 1,500 Californians were captured by the French at Puebla.

Mr. Vallandigham's Views.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO
MAY 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile, for no other offence than my political opinions and the defence of them, and the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the *hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the* usurpation of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws and military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only crime. For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of the law; for no word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to the demand of abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day, but

TIME, AT LAST, SETS ALL THINGS EVEN.

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United State, be firm, be true to your Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and I will make good, through imprisonment and life itself every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to time, I again appeal. Stand firm! Falter not an instant.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

☞ The Telegraph says "on the 17th, Gen. Gardner sent a message from Port Hudson to Gen. Smith, that he had all the men he wanted He had no use for another man, and he was fully supplied with provisions for 60 days. He had repulsed two assaults, in which the enemy had suffered in killed alone from 5000 to 7000 men.

The New York Herald gives a description of the gun boat *Cincinnati, sunk before Vicksburg, and* admits she was a formidable craft. She was one of seven built at the commencement of the war. She cost about $720,000 and was a fine boat in every respect, and has done good service during the rebellion, and her loss will be sadly felt in the Western waters

The immense arrivals of Irish astonish those who are not in the secret Their passages are paid by the United States Government, and will be charged to enlistment expenses. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $3,000,000, and it is estimated that it will bring over to this country 120,000 Irish persons. Of this number it may be safely estimated one third will enlist; that it will only cost $50 each for 60,000, and in any other shape it costs the United States 100 dollars per soldier.

Later from Mexico.

We are in receipt of the Brownsville Flag of the 19th, but we find no news of interest from our great western emporium of trade. The following, from Mexico, is later than we have received, but what reliance can be placed upon it, *quien sabe.*

"From Mexico we have the news that President Juarez has fled from his capital and is now in San Luis Potosi. The French army, two days after the capture of Puebla, advanced upon the city of Mexico, and was reported to have entered the town on the 1st of June. Other information states that Gen. Garza had gathered a large force and had determined to fortify and defend the city. We are therefore in doubt whether the French or the Mexicans hold the city of Mexico. A letter from Monterey states that a column of 4 000 French troops has been ordered to Matamoros. This is exceedingly doubtful, although the young bloods of Matamoros profess an ardent desire to meet the enemy before the walls of Matamoros. President Juarez has issued a decree banishing all Frenchmen from the country, but we believe its provisions are not being enforced in the Rio Grande country. Brownsville and Matamoros serve to establish the supremacy of trade over the country, for Yankees bring to our market the necessary articles to carry on a destructive war against their kindred, while in Matamoros the French supply the Mexicans wherewith to kill the French. It is strange, ain't it?"

The Flag says "the grass crop is again almost a failure—We need rain, and that speedily. If the clerk of the weather don't know it, we take this means of informing him The cotton trade is suffering considerably; the Rio Grande people are praying for it, if they never prayed before; the teamsters, teams, roads, and in fact, every useful thing demands it.—The fact of the business is, if we don't have rain soon there will be trouble on the route between the Rio Grande and King's ranch"

☞ The Telegraph publishes the following list of killed and wounded in Waul's Legion, furnished in a letter dated Yazoo city June 7th

Killed.—Capt Bowling, Lieut McIlvine, Maj. Cameron, Lieut Papendieck, Lieut Upton, Lieut Thomas, Lieut. Graves, Lieut Mitchel, E. F. Wilson, Mr. Thompson Wounded—Capt. Carter, Lieut. McLemore, Lieut. Pampare, Lieut. Williamson, J. C. Ray.

☞ The Mississippian of the 21st, thus descants on Bank's negro army:

After all the flourish of trumpets, the Yankees are rather getting the worst of the bargain with their negro soldiers. Our advices from Port Hudson inform us that in Bank's retreat from that place his negro warriors had to be guarded, thus becoming a positive drawback upon his military operations If he has ten thousand negro soldiers and is compelled to guard them, it will require at least five thousand to perform that duty, thus lessening his strength and drawing heavily upon his commissariat to the extent of fifteen thousand soldiers

The very fiendishness of the abolitionists in enticing the negroes into their ranks and putting arms in their hands will be, we doubt not, properly rewarded. The horrors which they so fondly hoped would be visited upon Southerns through negro insurrections are about to be turned upon their own heads. A monstrous sin against high Heaven cannot be committed with impunity. Retribution is as certain as God is justice. Whatever may be the crimes of the Southern people—whatever may be the limits of the *abuses* of slavery on the part of Southerners—whatever may be the limit of the punishment which the Great Judge above may assign to us—one thing is certain, the motive which actuates the abolitionists in this struggle springs only from hate, malignity lust of power, intolerance, vengeance and disabolism.

☞ A subscriber, writing the "News" from Colorado county, in reference to Gen. T. T. Williamson becoming a candidate for Congress in the 2d District says.

"His name has been mentioned in connection with the State Senate, but I hope he will yield to the solicitation of his friends, and run for a position, where the sphere of his usefulness would be more enlarged, his long experience and mature and practical judgment would be brought in requisition, for the benefit of the whole Confederacy. There is no one in our district that could command more attention, or whose opinions would be more appreciated. The intimate and cordial relations that have existed between the Secretary of the Treasury and himself, from boyhood, the several Senators and Representatives that now occupy seats in our Congress, with whom he has formerly served in the Legislature of Arkansas and Louisiana, will enable him to command more influence than any one in our district, independent of the reasoning and application of his sound practical and logical mind. He will be warmly supported in this county.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have met a gentleman from Colorado county, who informs us that Gen Williamson has consented to run for Congress, and is now a candidate The same gentleman also informs us that Gen. Chambers will carry Colorado county by a large majority.

☞ Rains appear to have been very general everywhere of late. All our exchanges speak of the crops throughout the State as being most abundant. The Marshall Republican says:

"Such 'a season' in June is scarcely within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It is now a clearly ascertained fact, that the crops throughout the State of all kinds, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and Indian corn, are the largest ever known. And we are inclined to hope, from the evidence before us, that the remark will prove equally applicable to every State in the Confederacy. In addition to the crops of the fields, the orchards have scarcely ever yielded so abundantly, or the woods been filled with such a mast, while the earth, instead of being parched up as is usual at this season of the year, will be clothed with the richest verdure Abundance crowns the land. Everywhere is heard the welcome song of plenty."

☞ Mr. E. R. Hord declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and says in a letter to the Telegraph, he has no disposition "to enter the scramble for that important office."

The Confederate papers are making themselves merry over an order issued by Hooker after a recent battle. The New York World compares it with one of Gen. Lee on the same occasion. The following is a piquant paragraph from it:

By a most unhappy coincident the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the results of the battles of the Rappahannock. It is the fate of many a brave and capable nation and army to be defeated; but to be untruthful, boastful, and false, when the occasion demands honesty, resignation, and a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against us every civilized nation on earth. No honest and fair minded man could have read these orders without grief, and pain, and shame. It can no longer be denied—it is patent to the whole world—that the superior men—morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong government and the wrong army.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

Dr. P. W. RITRELL, of Polk County.
F S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. W. C. WALSH
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

S. S. Notice.

AFTER Monday, 6th inst., no money will be received for Beef at the Stall in the market. Beef Tickets can be procured at the Drug Stores of Drs. Duffau and Haynie. By order of the Committee.

Notice.

THE Treasurer of Hays county will redeem the Treasury Warrants of said county when presented.

D. E. MOORE,
2t-tw* Chief Justice, H. C.

$30 REWARD, deserted from Austin, on the 17th June, Jno. T. Allen, age 30 years; 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, hazel eyes. Said Allen was a conscript of Travis county.

W. N. HARDEMAN,
Austin, July 4. tw 3t Enrolling Officer.

THRESHER FOR SALE.—I will sell half interest in my eight horse power Thresher, to any one who will run it during the season.

W. P. EWING.
Mountain City, June 23—tw3t

FOR SALE—Three splendid Parlor Pictures—Apply at this office.

Election Notice.

BY virtue of a Proclamation, to me directed, by the Governor of the State of Texas, ordering that elections be held in the several counties of the State, on the

First Monday, 3d day of August, 1863,

Therefore, be it known that I Wm. H. Roberts, Chief Justice of the county of Travis, do order that an election be holden in the several precincts of said county, on the day above mentioned, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, Comissioner Gen. Land Office, for Member of Congress, and such other officers as it may be necessary to elect. That the following named Presiding Officers cause polls to be opened in their respective precincts on that day, and that in all things said election be conducted according to law, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—T. D Moseley, Railroad Office.
" " 2—Jno. T. Miller, Miller's Stable.
" " 3—Felix E. Smith, Schoolhouse.
" " 4—A Brown, Brown's Store House.
" " 5—I. Wildhahn, Schoolhouse.
" " 6—Jno. M. Gault, Schoolhouse.
" " 7—John Daugherty, at his house.
" " 8—Jason Enochs, at his house.
" " 9—John Baker, at his house.
" " 10—John A. Mowinkle, at Nichols' house.

Done at my office this 30th day of June, 1863

L. S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the impress of the seal of the County Court of said county, the day and date above mentioned.

WM. H. ROBERTS, C. J. T. C.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ Our Office will be closed at 2 p. m, to-day, to enable our hands to attend the Barbecue, and participate in the celebration of the anniversary of our first National Independence.

☞ We learn that the Barbecue will take place to-day at Matthews' Mill.

THE CAUCUS.—An anonymous letter-writer from Austin to the Houston Telegraph, (by the way Austin is celebrated for this description of scribblers,) attempts to discredit our statement that a caucus was held in this city during the late extra session of the Legislature, at which Mr. Potter was chosen as the candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, but finding, subsequently, that their selection was not responded to by the press of Texas with the unanimity anticipated by that august body of politicians, another caucus was held at Houston, at which it was arranged that Mr. Potter should decline the nomination and Pendleton Murrah be substituted in stead. The writer asserts that there was no caucus held, and predicates his *facts* on information derived from Mr. Hartley, who told him *he* was not present at the caucus, and therefore draws the sage conclusion that there could not possibly have been one held on the subject. This is a strange way of arguing the question—because Mr. Hartley was not a participant, it follows that no meeting was held! Does Mr. Hartley control the clique? Can nothing be done unless Mr. Hartley be first consulted on the propriety of the movement? This is, to say the least, absolutely ridiculous! We have conversed with Mr. H. on this subject, and he tells us (as we suppose he did the Austin letter-writer,) that *he* knew nothing of the caucus, and was not present at any meeting of the kind—that he detested the very name of *caucus*, and that the *democratic party* had repudiated it long ago. We know Mr. Hartley well, and believe what he says is strictly true; but does this contravert our statement? It is useless to comment on such nonsense. We will only add that we were spoken to on the subject of a meeting for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Potter, during the session of the Legislature, but as we did not respond satisfactorily to the parties who addressed us, we presume we did not exactly suit their purposes, and were, as a natural consequence, dropped. Probably a similar reason might be assigned for the non-participation of our friend Mr. Hartley—he being *opposed* to the caucus principle. We believe Mr. H. had nothing to do with the meeting—but does this prove that a caucus was not held?

The Austin scribe is as much mistaken in his knowledge of the caucus as he is in asserting that Gen. Chambers will not receive one-tenth of the votes of Travis county. The sequel will prove how visionary his ideas are on the subject.

As we are not disposed to charge Mr. Hartley with having any connection with the meeting alluded to, we cheerfully publish his statement, which we can endorse as correct, so far as he is concerned:

AUSTIN, July 1st, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In a late number of the State Gazette it was stated that there had been a caucus of members of the Legislature, assembled for the purpose of nominating Hon. M. M. Potter, as a candidate for Governor. This statement surprised me very much, as I had never heard it before, notwithstanding I was a friend of Mr. Potter, and a colleague of his in the Legislature; and I had a mind to correct what I took to be an error, but let it pass, thinking that the correction would be made by others through the medium of the press. This has been attempted, but it seems not to your satisfaction. In the mean time I have been informed by Mr. Potter, that the statement had no foundation whatever.

The reasons that induced Mr. Potter to refuse the solicitations of his friends to become a candidate, are not now material; they have, however, appeared in the public prints over his signature, and will probably be credited by the public, at least that portion of the public who know him

Very respectfully,

R. K. HARTLEY.

LOGICAL.—Gen. Chambers performed meritorious services to the Republic of Texas; *therefore* he ought to be made a Confederate General. He failed to get the appointment of General; *therefore* he ought to be Governor of Texas. Several persons signed a petition for his appointment to a military command; *therefore* the State of Texas has endorsed him He has been defeated thrice for Governor, but has been endorsed for General by a petition, *therefore* he should be endorsed by the voters for Governor. He thinks he can control his personal feelings; *therefore* he is eminently worthy of trust.—*S. A. Herald.*

DITTO.—Pendleton Murrah was once a member of the Legislature—"*therefore* he ought to be made" a great man. He was appointed a Regimental Commissary, where he acquired an intimate acquaintance with beef, bacon, flour, beans and shalotes, and, should, *therefore*, be made Governor of Texas, to preside over its agricultural interests. The Houston caucus nominated him for Governor—"*therefore* the unanimity with which the press and people have taken him up as is *remarkable*." He thinks he can control his personal feelings," which is as much as could be asked in his enfeebled condition—but the Houston caucus and San Antonio wire-workers being "eminently worthy of trust," will control the measures of State and all the little affairs.

We have written the above, simply to show the Herald how unfair such a mode of reasoning is.—There is but one reason given by the supporters of Murrah why Chambers should not be elected Governor, and that is entirely gratuitous, and a creature of their own imaginations—to-wit: that Gen Chambers, if elected, will array the State against the Confederacy, because President Davis disregarded the recommendation of the Texas Legislature, Governor, Lt. Governor, Supreme Court, and Congressional delegation, to give him a suitable military appointment.

Gen. Chambers has distinctly declared, that, if elected, he will not only do all in his power, under the Constitution, to aid President Davis and the Confederate Government, but will make every man in the State, legally liable to military service, do the same.

"*Therefore*," we say he is the man for Governor, for he has, in addition to his declared and well-proven patriotism, the experience and the capacity to make a good one.

☞ We understand that the Governor has appointed the Hon. Frank E Williams, of Rusk, Cherokee County, Commissioner for Texas, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to regulate impressments."

The Commissioner appointed by the President, is W. R. D. Ward, Esq., of Marshall.

☞ It is really amusing to notice the manouvering of some of the politicians about town on the subject of the Governorship. The intense hot weather, no doubt, has some influence on their over-heated imaginations and controversies If the question is asked, "What has Pendleton Murrah ever done for the State to entitle him to the Governorship?" they fly into a fit, and become perfectly bilious. If this state of things continues it will become absolutely necessary to establish a political Board of Medical Examiners, and an additional hospital to take charge of and prescribe some soothing remedy for the invalids until the day of election comes round. Oh for a cargo of ice to cool the fever heat of these political hypocondriacs!

☞ The Southern Sentinel, published at Alexandria, has again made its appearance after a temporary suspension, or rather after a temporary change of editors, while the Yankees had possession of that place. The editor complains of having lost a quantity of paper and other articles, also his file of back numbers, and only receiving in exchange a good deal of Federal filth.

The Sentinel says Mr. Rosamond Legras, who has been Mayor of Alexandria for several years past, left with the Federal army.

The Natchez Courier of the 25th had received dispatches from Vicksburg to the 24th, stating that the fighting was terrible at the fortifications commencing at two and ending at ten.

Practice vs. Theory, or an Appeal to Common Sense.

As we expected, the Houston caucus and their adherents, have utterly failed to answer the inquiries of the people—"why should they vote for Murrah?" Professing to be a practical man, "what has he done for the country?" "What political idea has he ever given birth to?" "What measure, great or small, originated?" None of these questions have been answered, nor can they be. The fact is, the record of Mr Murrah, so far as material fit to make a Governor of is concerned, is a dreary blank—not even the resplendent light emanating from the Houston caucus, enables us to detect the least matter upon which to base his claims.

As we have before said, Mr. Murrah talks well, evidently understands the theory of our Government and the nature of the powers and limitations belonging respectively to the State and Confederate Governments. As a theorist, therefore, we have no objection to Mr. Murrah, but these are practical times, the ideas in conformity with which the Government must be conducted are of a practical character, and we must see to it that men of practical force, of great decision of character, and of determined will should be at the helm of State. It must be remembered that we are in the midst of a century, the most practical ever experienced by mankind—an age of bronze and iron. This is not the time, in filling our offices of high and honorable public trust, that men should be selected or what they have said, or may say, but for what they have done, or may do It is this conviction, this idea of what is due to ourself and our country that has led us, after a calm and considerate view of all the circumstances to prefer the election of Gen. Chambers to that of Pendleton Murrah. The past record of Gen Chambers, glowing as it is with meritorious services rendered the country, shows us that in him the affairs of the State would be entrusted to able and patriotic hands; the past record of Mr. Murrah is filled, it is true, with

"Thoughts that breathe
And words that burn,"

but though a man in the meridian of life, there is nothing in his past career of a practical nature that demonstrates *action, decision of character, or determination of will*, without which a man may be theoretically perfect, but practically a dangerous instrument in the hands of others.

☞ We notice in several of our exchanges, who are supporting Gen. McCulloch for Governor, (this "withdrawal" by the committee in Austin having not yet reached them,) that the superior claims of Gen. Chambers over Pendleton Murrah, are strongly and candidly set forth. Judging from these paragraphs, we think the prospects of Gen. Chambers have been materially advanced by this movement, notwithstanding the shrewdness of the few men here who designed in said withdrawal, *to favor the election of Mr. Murrah.*

We shall watch with much interest the future movements of those papers who have, in their zeal for Gen. McCulloch, honestly admitted the superior claims of Gen. Chambers over all his competitors, save their particular favorite, at the time; and we hope to find that the "withdrawal" of Gen. McCulloch, instead of benefitting *their* plans, will be the means of increasing the majority of Gen. Chambers.

We may say something further on this subject hereafter. For the present we would only ask, how could Gen. McCulloch's name be withdrawn to benefit any one of his opponents, without his consent?

It seems to us that the friends of Gen. McCulloch will properly appreciate the motives of the individuals who, up to the very day of his being offered up a sacrifice for the *advancement of his rival*, was lauded almost to the skies for his fitness, his qualifications, and his superior claims for the suffrages of the people of Texas.

Well might Gen. McCulloch exclaim, "save me from my friends!"

☞ We are not disposed to bandy epithets with the anonymous scribbler in the Telegraph under the signature of "Travis County" nor open our columns to abuse, which he seems desirous of leading us into. We did not consult any political party or clique whom it would be our best interest to support. We have already given our reasons for supporting Gen. Chambers, and we shall confine our discussion of the subject to the merits of the two candidates, without noticing every fling made at us by our cotemporaries or their correspondents.

☞ The Texas Republican speaks of a copperas mine, which is being worked five miles west of Larissa, in Cherokee county, and says the deposit is said to be large, and pronounced by judges a good article. It sells for two dollars a pound.

GUADALUPE COUNTY, June 29, 1

EDITOR STATE GAZETTE:

Sir:—In the San Antonio Herald of last w notice a large bill of indictments against Ge Chambers, purporting to be from a citizen of

If we are allowed to judge of the fruit th have seen, ("by their fruits ye shall know th surely the enemies of Gen. Chambers are pushed when they resort to such measures. Mr. Editor, the whole secret seems to be, Ch must be sacrificed at all hazards, to make re some favorite political friend, regardless of t terest and peril of our State. Oh, when will gogism quit its old tricks?

Well, the musty records must be hunted u perverted, if possible, to condemn Chambers.

1st. He has had large quantities of land granted to him by the Mexican Government services rendered by him. Where is the man would not take land on the same terms? If th one, let him cast the first stone. So much much!

2d. Chambers is charged with having been by the Republic of Texas for all the money expe by him for recruiting soldiers for her, and, the has no claims on the ground of patriotism. S little, if you please. If you intended justice, wh you not give the public the whole of the Joint lution of 1839, or its proper phase, which rea follows: "The Treasurer is authorized to pay J. Chambers, in promissory notes of the Governm (a depreciated currency,) the full amount of audited claims." Section 31 of said resolution thus: "That the six pieces of field artillery sented to the Republic by Gen. Chambers, in of his devotion to her liberties and national inde dence, be accepted, and that the thanks of this gress be tendered to him for the liberal donation So much for so much!

3d. "He never got a large vote in his own ty," (no specification why,) therefore not fit Governor. What does this argue, Mr. Editor, ag his qualifications for Governor? Simply nothin Gen. Jackson, with his world wide fame, could control his own county John Bell, his strong poser and bitter enemy, was elected to the Un States Congress almost at Jackson's door The tinguished politician James K. Polk, of Tenne was beaten in his own State for Governor by a school teacher, who previously had no notori whatever. But Polk afterwards was taken up by Democratic party and elected President of the Un States All remember his able administration. much for so much!

The other little indictments are too insignific to waste paper and ink on.

We want men at the helm of affairs who have b tried and were not found wanting when the day trial came. Such men may be found in the pers of T. J. Chambers and S. H. Darden—wise sagacio brave and noble men. Such men the people del to honor.

When the battle was raging high and furious bef Richmond, when brigade after brigade had fallen given way, until the day seemed almost lost, th the Texas Brigade was called on, who nobly tur the fate of the day, if not the battle. Who was it? Echo says the gallant, brave and noble Cha bers and Darden—men who propose to lead us on glory and victory against the vandal hordes now p paring to invade our State. Shall we have the fellow citizens, or would you rather have the lit kid gloved lawyer, from an obscure toown in Ea tern Texas, whose only recommendation, th we have yet seen, is a little spicy article from office on the structure of our Government. H friends say he went to the army; but the po fellow had to return home again; his frigile fra and feminine constitution would not admit of sleeping on a blanket in the open air and living beef, therefore, by all means he ought to be Go ernor, and occupy the Governor's Mansion. We good bye Miss Nancy!—Whoever heard tell of th like before!

But they say he is a great financier. Well, whe is the proof, except it was financiering himself in the army and out again. If that's the best specime he can give, we don't want any more of that kin of financiering.

☞ No, Mr. Editor, we, the yeomanry of the countr and soldiers of the army, want a real live Governo full of life and vigor, bone and sinew, who is n afraid of a shower of rain, or a little mud, for fear will injure his health; but one who can go throug thick and thin, fire and smoke, and, if need be to th cannon's mouth. Chambers and Darden are th men for the time. As for Mr. Murrah, leave th little, sickly thing to the care and tender mercies the ladies, if you please. Poor fellow, we sympa thize with him in his afflictions, and can't afford to make him Governor, as his nerves are too weak.

The San Antonio Herald takes you to task, Mr Editor, belittling you for not supporting his young protege for Governor, saying you are the only Ed tor in the State that is supporting Chambers. Oh my country, is it possible the people are to be muz zled by the press? Let it go forth upon the wing of the wind that we have one editor, at least, Texas who has not fallen before the calf of Baal.—The press could not muzzle the people when Frank Lubbock ran for Governor, neither will they be muz zled now, but will put the old war-horse through leaving the little spavined colt at home to regale his feeble health.

CORN PLANTER.

☞ The Hon. M. D. Graham is now stumping his district for re-election to Congress. The Republican, speaking of a speech he made lately in Marshall, says, the views he expressed met general approbation, and satisfied those who heard him that he had done his full duty at Richmond, and that he ought to be returned to Congress by a unanimous vote.

☞ The Little Rock Democrat of the 17th ult. says:

"From the west, we learn that 5,000 feds arrived at Cassville on the evening of the 6th, with their artillery, to reinforce Phillips. Stand Waitte is above Mayaville, going to the neutral land, where there are about 500 negroes camped. Col. Munroe has crossed back to this side of the river."

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863. NO. 116

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at o'clock, with the Houston papers of yesterday. The news which we publish is principally derived from Northern sources, and, notwithstanding it coming from the enemy, is very favorable. Vicksburg, at last accounts, was all right. The leader of the Telegraph, under the head of "Affairs at Vicksburg," bears a semblance of despondency as to the final result, and cautions the people to prepare for a reverse.

What its opinions are based on, we do not know but we do think that the "city of the hills" will hold out and that the result will be a glorious one to the South. Rumors were rife on yesterday, said to have originated from official dispatches received in Austin, from head quarters at Houston, that Vicksburg could not stand the siege—and that it must inevitably fall, but we feel confident that our success is certain We have not time nor space to go into detail on this question, or, we think, we could adduce argument sufficient to allay the doubts of all our over-anxious readers.

Let us, however, throw off all despondency, and trust to the God of Battles for our ultimate success.

We condense the dispatches as follows:

A courier has arrived from Vicksburg with dispatches. Vicksburg all right; but a small portion of Pemberton's army occupy the trenches, at the same time taking it in turns, consequently all have plenty of rest, and are lively and in excellent spirits at the prospect of eventually driving Grant off.

GRENADA, June 24.—*Eighty-three prisoners*, including a major and captain, taken by Chalmers have arrived. The Memphis Bulletin of the 18th, says an unhappy state of affairs exists in southern Illinois, where loyalty is not so true as it should be. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says the rebel authorities hold many officers of negro regiments, liable to battles for holding such positions.

The Bulletin says the rebels are making navigation above and below Memphis, rather disagreeable, and that the invasion of Pennsylvania will *move the Northern heart and heat the Northern* states.

The Yankees have been routed in Booth county, Ky. Bragg is reported reinforced by two Tennessee regiments.

A dispatch from Canton of the 24th, says in the fight of the 22nd, near Mechanicsburg, between two regiments of Jackson's cavalry, the 28th Mississippi regiment, and Col. Wirt Adams' regiment, which commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood, the latter was completely routed, losing forty-five killed and thirty-seven wounded, and twenty three prisoners, with a large number of artillery horses, accoutrements, and one piece of artillery.

RICHMOND, June 23d.—Sixteen hundred prisoners, including twenty eight officers, arrived to day at Winchester. Nothing by the Central train this evening.

RICHMOND, June 23.—Telegraphic communication to Knoxville by the Western line has been established. It is reported that Suffolk has been evacuated and burnt by the Yankees. About one thousand negroes were taken yesterday at Winchester; also a number of Tories and fleeing Yankees.

Gen. Lee's letter to Gen. Stuart is published, complimenting the latters skillful management of the *troops in the battle of Brandy's Station* and that the recent actions calls for great thanks to the mighty God that it was honorable alike to officers and men engaged.

In the affair at Plaquamine, with Gen Taylor's troops, we learn that he burned two Federal sea going vessels loading with cotton at that place.

LATEST.

A late dispatch from Vicksburg says, "give yourselves no uneasiness about us. All right here."

Banks has left Port Hudson, to look after Gen. Taylor who has been playing the devil with his *nest eggs* lately.

If Walker reaches Taylor in time, there will be something of a fight. Unless Banks has been heavily reinforced lately, I have no hopes for the result. H. P.

Another Battle near Berwick's Bay.
1000 Yankees and 7000 Negroes Captured.

Telegraphed from Beaumont, July 5.

NIBLETT'S BLUFF, July 4, 1863.

A gentleman belonging to Baylor's regiment arrived here to-day direct from Brashear City, which point he left last Sunday, June 28.

He informs me that another battle occurred 7 (?) miles below Brashear City, in which there were 5000 Yankees and 7000 negroes taken prisoners; also, $20,000 worth of Government stores, and many mules and carts, were captured. Our loss was small, though I regret to hear among the wounded was Col. Pyron, in the arm and thigh, and Lt. Col. Walker, of Pyron's Regiment. Neither are spoken of as dangerously wounded.

Our forces in southern Louisiana, including all the late reinforcements from Texas, have been massed in a single column and are advancing on New Orleans —— thousand strong, and on the 27th our pickets were in sight of Algiers.

Our men are confident that they will quarter in New Orleans by the 10th of July.

I. M. W.

*** The above dispatch is five days later than previous accounts from Brashear City.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, VA., June 25th —An immense democratic meeting has been held at Springfield, Illinois; one hundred thousand. people were assembled—speeches were made, and the Federal administration denounced.

The return of Mr. Vallandigham was demanded. Their resolutions declare Illinois a sovereign power, and oppose the prosecution of the war. The Western papers show that the Mississippi river is full of Confederate troops, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, and that they hold Richmond and New Carthage, with constant reinforcements from the Ouachita country.

PANOLA, June 26.—Col. McQuade of the mounted State cavalry fell upon a Yankee camp when feeding their horses near Hudsonville, Tennessee, ten miles north of Holly Springs, on Monday, killing 19 and taking 27 prisoners, horses and equipments.

The Yankees have all disappeared from this quarter. Citizens say between fifteen hundred and two thousand Yankees entered Panola. I stated eight thousand in my dispatch. They carried the Star office off, press type and all, after printing and posting placards. "The Yankees have come and Chalmers has run!"

RICHMOND, June 25.—Ten transports appeared at the White House, York river, this morning. A small force landed, and it is reported they advanced as far as Tonstall.

No apprehension is felt in official circles as to the efficiency of the measures taken to prevent their advance, if any is attempted.

Imboden has destroyed all the work shops, machinery, locomotives and cars at Cumberland Ferry, the bridge from Little Cape, some distance west of Cumberland. The immense tunnel is destroyed, and the grand iron bridge is knocked to pieces. This is the greatest blow of the kind ever given them.

RICHMOND, June 25.—The Baltimore American of the 22d, has a Harrisburg telegram of the 21st. The rebels are reported 40,000 strong at Hagerstown, fortifying. The troops at Harrisburg are expecting marching orders on Monday. Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which states that Jenkins was at Gainesboro' last evening, and has been plundering the houses among the mountains. Couch has received a dispatch which reports the rebel cavalry at Gettysburg. The force that went to McConnelsville helped themselves to whatever they wanted in the stores.

A small mounted force entered Frederick on Saturday, and paroling the sick soldiers, took a few horses and left. No attack so far on Harper's Ferry. Three thousand laborers are called into service—negroes are freely impressed—for the fortifications around Baltimore.

RICHMOND, June 26 —The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for bids on the purchase of five millions of six per cent cotton bonds with coupons payable in cotton under the act approved April 8 th. No news this morning.

Northern dates of the 20th, are received. The *Baltimore Gazette says*, all we are permitted to know with regard to Hooker's movements is that he has advanced backwards with considerable celerity.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, on the march, 18th inst., says Hooker's army has suffered untold miseries from heat, dust, and want of water. The whole country is filled with stragglers, men who could not be kept in the ranks. No coaxing or threatening could prevail on them to move on. There has been as many as a thousand cases of sun stroke, of which 100 were instantly fatal.

CHATTANOOGA, June 26.—Four hundred prisoners arrived this evening from the front.

Liberty Gap and Fusion Gap were retaken from the enemy, and he was driven brok from Belle Buckle into Harris Gap, but the enemy still holds the latter. A general engagement is expected to-day.

BROOKHAVEN, June 28.—The 37 Yankee raiders that captured our courier on Wednesday last, and passed through this place, were captured near Ellisville, by the citizens that went from Brookhaven, and that gathered in on the route. Yankee loss, four killed and five wounded. Our loss none. The prisoners arrived here this evening, and will go up to Jackson to-morrow morning.

Lincoln, in his reply to the Albany (N. Y.) resolutions, insists that his arrests were constitutionally made, to prevent the rebellion extending, as well as where it exists. He says Vallandinham was arrested for endeavoring to prevent enlistments, but if satisfied of his wrongful arrest will correct it.

Our cavalry keep the Yankees in hot water in Ky, making good licks every day.

The new C. S. steamer Georgia has destroyed several Yankee merchantmen.

The Confederates captured a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville R. R. last week.

The Federal draft is vigorously resisted in parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

A tender to the Confederte States steamer Panola, has captured six merchant vessels.

Ex-Senator Fitch, Col. of the 16th Indiana, addressed twenty thousand people at Morgansport, denouncing the Executive and military usurpations in bitter terms. Mr. Voohies advised the maintenance of liberty at the hazard of life and fortune. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Every transport from above is fired upon from Memphis all the way down to Vicksburg.

RICHMOND, June 22.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 19th, contains a Yankee telegram from Harrisburg, dated the 18, in which it is stated that a Confederate force is north of Green Castle.

Six regiments of mounted infantry are encamped at Williamsport, north of the Potomac, four regiments at Hagerstown, and Mosby's cavalry. Eight miles below Chambersburg a portion of the Confederate cavalry is at McConnellsburg, 25 miles west of Chambersburg, going to Hancock, on the Potomac. The Confederates are paroling citizens. Fresh troops are arriving at Harrisburg, but not so rapidly as the State authorities wish.

A Murfreesboro dispatch of the 28th says Bragg has received three brigades of reinforcements and has 18 brigades of cavalry and infantry. Indications are that he will assume the offensive and invade Ky.—Buckner is organizing a large force in East Tennessee for offensive operations.

RICHMOND, 22d.—It is reported there was a cavalry fight on Thursday and Friday at Middleberg on the railroad, between Chambersburg and Hagerstown, close to the State line.

A large portion of the 151 Rhode Island Regiment, were captured. No particulars of casualities.

RICHMOND, June 26th.—Information has been received that three Regiments of Yankee cavalry with two howitzers, left last evening and appeared at Hanover Court House this morning.

A dispatch reports a fight progressing, and the telegraph working finely on the Fredericksburg Road to Manassas Junction.

It is reported that only 2 gunboats were at the White House yesterday.

Parties who have come through the lines since the capture of Winchester, report great alarm in Washington City from Lee's advance.

A telegram from Harrisburg of the 23d, says:

The rebels reoccupied Chambersburg this morning. The troops which were at Chamberburg have safely fallen back to the main body

A later report says rebel cavalry, 1000 strong, are six miles this side of Chambersburg.

The Confederate Government is now some thirty thousand ahead on the prisoner list.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The New York Times of the 23d, has a telegram dated Harrisburg, the 22d, which says the rebels now hold Green Castle, with a heavy column, believed to be the whole rebel force advancing in this direction. Every preparation is made to meet them.

A telegram from Baltimore, same date, says there are 7000 or 8000 rebels in Maryland.

No engagement yet. Harper's Ferry is strongly fortified, and the public profoundly ignorant of the direction Lee, with his force, has gone.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.—Our forces are falling back upon Carlisle. The inhabitants are preparing for flight to Harrisburg.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Ewell's force numbers 33,000 to 40,000 in Boonsboro Valley.

RICHMOND, June 27.—Information deemed reliable, has been received at the War Department, of a large force of Yankees, estimated as high as ten thousand, under Keys and Dix, moving upon the Peninsula.

A proclamation was issued this morning, urging the citizens of Richmond and other persons in the State, to perfect at once a military organization to co-operate with the troops in the field.

RICHMOND, June 30th.—The Winchester correspondent of the Whig, dated the 27th, mentions a report that Ewell certainly holds Harrisburg.

CHATTANOOGA, June 29—On the 26th the enemy advanced from Hoover's Gap towards Belbuckle, with an army corps of 20,000, which was checked by Stuart's division, after a short engagement, principally by artillery.

The enemy flanked us, and took possession of Winchester.

Stewart's division fell back, losing a number of prisoners.

Gen Forrest is again in the saddle.

RICHMOND, June 29.—Heavy cavalry skirmishing occurred on the line between Snyder's and Ashley's Gaps on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last.

WOODVILLE, June 30.—On Sunday night Col. Logan captured about 500 negroes, some Yankees, and a large lot of beeves, and horses and mules, at Magnolia Plantation below Bayou Sara; and Powers captured over one hundred negroes and thirty odd Yankees, at Acklin's place, opposite Red River landing. The Yankees were paroled.

Results of Gen. Taylor's Fight!

The result—captured 1800 prisoners and three commissioned officers, three millions commissary stores, one million five hundred thousand quartermaster's stores, two hundred and fifty thousand ordnance stores, one hundred thousand medical stores, twenty-three garrison and regimental flags, one thousand tents, two thousand horses and mules, between six and seven thousand negroes, sixteen guns, seven thousand stand of small arms, and a position of as much importance to this country as Port Hudson and Vicksburg—in fact the key to Louisiana and Texas.

This brilliant campaign of Gen. Taylor had another great object in view, and one of vast importance, viz: A diversion to force the enemy to raise the siege of Port Hudson. He now has his choice to lose New Orleans or to abandon his operations against Port Hudson, and retire with his beaten and demoralized army into that city.

The captured flags are in charge of Major Tom Ochiltree, A. A. Gen. on Maj. Gen. Taylor's staff, *en route* to Lieut Gen. Smith. Among the flags captured and brought here by Maj. Tom Ochiltree, are the following regimental colors: 17th New York, 23d Connecticut, 21st Indiana and 42 Massachusetts—Among the captured articles at Brashear City are the following items:

Three thousand bbls. of flour eight hundred sacks of coffee, eighty five New York planters, one hundred thousand pairs of shoes.

Every courier from below brings official intelligence of the increased value and quantity of the capture of Fort Buchanan

The three vessels captured and burnt by Colonel Majors, at Plaquemine, were large steamships, laden with ordnance and commissary stores, awaiting orders from Gen. Banks."

The Telegraph's correspondent intimates that we may next hear of the retaking of New Orleans by Gen. Taylor.

Later from the Rio Grande.

A correspondent writing the Telegraph from Brownsville, under date June 18th, gives the following additional news:

"I learned several days since by correspondence from the interior of Mexico, that Juarez and Cabinet had moved the seat of Government from the city of Mexico to San Louis Potosi. The French began moving on Mexico city the 22d ult. There will be but little resistance made by the 7000 men left in the city of Mexico. I understand from good authority that Gov. Lopez has been instructed by the General Government to reestablish "constitutional order" in place of martial law, which means the duly elected officers of this State should be put in office, and I believe brings up the same question about which Carabajal fought so long at Matamoros. It is reported that the French are landing at Tampico; if so they will soon settle the affairs of government in Tamaulipas, Gov. Lopez will not obey the order of the General Government; of that I am almost sure.

The schooner Mirium arrived off the port of Matamoros day before yesterday. Discerning a Yankee gunboat in port, the Mirium out into Brazos Santiago, under a fire of 14 shots One hundred and seventy bales of cotton was thought to be safe, but at night the Yankee launches came in port and captured vessel and cotton, and all on board.

I feel it my duty to the public to notice the wonderful degree of sickness in Brownsville and Matamoros. I believe there has been hundreds of cases of Dangue fever. There has been but few fatal cases however, although hardly any person from the country has escaped it. Whether this disease is a good or evil forerunner of the yellow fever, is largely speculated upon. *Quien sabe.*"

All places of public resort in New Orleans except the churches, are ordered to display the National flag, and all places of amusement to commence and close their performances with National airs.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ We are authorized to announce Judge E D. TOWNES, as a candidate to represent this (the 2d) District in Congress.

☞ We publish the announcement of Judge E. D Townes, of Travis county, in to day's paper, as a candidate to represent this (the 2d) District in Congress. We will have more to say of Judge T hereafter.

☞ John L. Garrison, of Austin, in a card, dated Seguin, July 1st, and published in the San Antonio Herald, takes the responsibility of withdrawing the name of Col Ed. Clark from the canvass, in order, as he says, to defeat the election of Gen Chambers. He admits that Murrah's chances are quite slim, when he says: "To keep the name of Col. Clark and Pendleton Murrah before the people would *insure* the election of Gen. Chambers." Now, we think Mr Garrison and the clique will find that the withdrawal of Col Clark will do more to *insure* the election of Gen. Chambers than any other scheme they could have adopted.

The wire-workers for Mr Murrah have assumed, in this canvass, authority that is entirely novel to us, and must be offensive to the friends of both McCulloch and Clark, and we are satisfied they will not submit to the dictation of a few politicians, who withdraw the names of the candidates of their choice, and unblushingly say to the people, "we do this to secure the election of our pet"—in other words, we will *force* you to vote for the man of *our* selection. Will the people submit to this? Will they suffer themselves to be led like sheep to the shamble, and be *forced* to vote for Mr. Murrah? We think not

Now, as to the authority to withdraw the names of these gentlemen. Where is it?—Who authorized the clique to do so? Gen. McCulloch, as well as Col. Clark, will be astonished at the impudence of the men who have, without their knowledge or consent, taken this high-handed measure, and sacrificed them for the advancement of one who has little or no claim on the suffrages of the people for this important office. We look upon this as an index of what Mr. Murrah's administration would be, if elected. It is plain logic, that these very same individuals who have assumed to withdraw these gentlemen from the canvass, will assume to dictate to Mr. Murrah as to how he shall conduct the duties of Governor of the State of Texas.—Mr. Murrah will be a mere puppet in the hands of the clique, and, as is well known in Austin and elsewhere, a political body-guard will be placed around the little Commissary, through which no one will be permitted to pass without tickling them with an obedient truckling, and acknowledging their great influence.

Will the people submit to this? Never! never! We know they will show their independence, by supporting a man who cannot be tampered with by any clique; one who has talent, honor, and resolution to act for the best interests of the State, regardless of those, who, having held office so long now, think that the people belong to them—not that they are the servants of the people.

Since writing the above we have been placed in possession of a copy of the circular addressed to Col. Ed. Clark, by a committee of Harrison County, soliciting him to become a candidate. Read it.

HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS, May 4th, 1863.

COL ED. CLARK.

SIR,—The day is not distant when we are to elect some one to the office of Governor of Texas. At no period in our history, as a State, has it more behooved us to be circumspect and cautious in regard to the person selected for the important position. In the exercise of our privilege as citizens, to select and name the persons whom we would have to administer the civil offices of the government, we have selected you as the man of our choice for the office of Governor, at this time. Our long and intimate acquaintance with you in private and public life; your long residence in the country, and your identity with its interest and prosperity; your familiarity with the affairs of the State, and the zeal, fidelity, and efficiency with which you have devoted yourself to the duties of the several important offices which you have filled, the promptness with which you came forward, when others faltered or opposed, to aid in taking Texas out of the Union, and with which you assumed, when duty required, the administration of the Government, and the devotion and fearlessness with which, amid the troubles and opposition surrounding you, you applied yourself to your duty, the promptness with which you passed from the executive office to the army, where you have since remained, and where, by your kind and courteous deportment to the volunteers, and your watchfulness of their rights, and your attentions to them in health and in sickness, you have won their lasting esteem and love; point you out, in our opinion, as the person whom the people should, in August next, elect to the office of Governor of the State

Speaking for ourselves, and trusting that our suggestion will meet the approbation of a majority of the voters of Texas, we respectfully and earnestly ask that you permit us the use of your name as a candidate for Governor at the next election

We are, respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

Rene Fitzpatrick,	J C Ingram,
W F Baldwin,	T Choice,
C K Andrews,	C W Prewitt,
J B Webster,	J B Gary,
K J Love,	Isham Ingram,
W M Bradford,	James C Love,
E B Dozier,	B M Baldwin,
H R Gilliam,	B F Sledge,
Wm Ingram,	Thos Samford,

J T Beall.

We ask Mr. Garrison *what authority* he has for withdrawing the name of Col Ed Clark from the canvass? It will be seen by the above that Mr. Garrison had nothing to do with bringing out Col. Clark, and, consequently, has *no authority* to withdraw his name from the canvass! Comment is unnecessary. We leave it to the good sense of the people to decide whether they will submit to the dictation of a few huckstering politicians, whose chief aim is self-aggrandizement, to tamper, not only with the candidates, but to force the yeomanry of the country to vote as *they* dictate, for Commissary Murrah, or stay at home, and vote *not at all.*

Fellow-citizens, ponder on this, and decide for yourselves whether you will exercise your privileges as *freemen*, independent of a clique, or whether you will stand by your rights and use your prerogative without fear, favor or affection.

☞ Col. John R Baylor has commenced the canvass for Congress for the 5th District. He informed the Crockett Courier last week that he had 50 men of his company made up, and that should he fail to get the required number he would go with what he had.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—It seems that we looked through the wrong end of the telescope, when we denominated as caucuses, the meetings held in this city and at Houston, which *nominated* Mr. Murrah. From the "Telegraph's" own admissions, they have dwindled down to meetings, or, in other words, cliques. So Pendleton Murrah appears before us as the second-hand nominee of a clique—worse and worse!

MORE WITHDRAWALS.—Capt. Geo. W. Glasscock, takes occasion, (in accordance with the present custom,) to withdraw from the field all his competitors for Floater, for Travis and Williamson counties. Should any *more* candidates be brought out, he hereby gives notice that they may also be considered withdrawn.

☞ The Louisiana Legislature adjourned on the 27th ult.

☞ [illegible] willing to make a Governor of an untried man, destitute of experience, at this important crisis. From every section of the State, the most prominent and influential citizens are protesting against the action of the Houston clique and their attempt to foist upon the State Mr Pendleton Murrah. Persecution at this day always overreaches its object, and generally recoils upon the heads of those who use it as an instrument to compass their designs The character, standing and merits of Gen. Chambers are historical, and the only way to defeat him left open to the clique was to accuse him of entertaining designs hostile to the unity of our sacred cause—to raise the banner of personal persecution and to set hunting on his trail small government officials, state harpacles, and wire-workers. The largest number and the best of our politicians and statesmen are known to be in the army

The lilliputian, cock robin coterie, who prefer remaining at home, have imagined that the power and influence heretofore exercised by these distinguished men, by a species of political apostolic succession, has descended to them, and that whomsoever they pronounce to be a great man shall, *ipso facto*, be a great man and that whomsoever they condemn shall be condemned Acting upon this assumption of power, they have nominated and are supporting Pendleton Murrah, for Governor, and hope to elect him alone by falsely exciting the predjudices of the people against his destinguished competitor It is not therefore surprising that our just and patriotic people, understanding as they are beginning to do the dark intent of these *suspicious* detractors, should loudly protest against their unhallowed designs Never before on Southern soil has personal persecution been introduced into a political canvass. If we understand the beatings of the public heart, whose pulsations are now made known to us, the indignation of the people in the Ides of August will brand deeply with the seal of their reprobation this political *strategy*, practised only in the North, unfitted to the soil and climate of our sunny South, and suited alone to a depraved and corrupted people Texians are neither to be bullied, bought, fooled nor sold When a man, like Chambers, who has *at all times and on all occasions*, when the public service required it, risked his life and means for his fellow countrymen, appeals to the people for their support, they will sustain and endorse him. He who has the greatest capacity, and the most patriotic heart, as manifested by deeds done in the body, will receive their votes and be elevated to the Executive chair, and neither cliques or caucuses can by the introduction of northern trickery, coerce them to do otherwise. Every man asks "*What has Pendleton Murrah done*" that we should make him our Governor? Echo answers, *nothing!*

☞ The San Antonio Herald, among other misstatements in relation to Gen. Chambers, says "he served a day or two on the staff of some of our Generals before Richmond, a position which involved very little danger, as we are informed by military men." There are now in this city two officers who served with him at the time, who can bear testimony that Gen. Chambers, at Gaines' Mill, participated in the most desperate part of the charge, mingling with the men and fighting on foot. At the close of the battle, he received the sword of Col. Simpson, in token of the surrender of the 4th New Jersey regiment. Afterwards, at the battle of Malvern Hill, he was exposed all day and the greater part of the night, with the Texas Brigade, to the fierce shelling of the enemy, and whilst delivering an order to one of the regiments, was wounded in the knee, which so disabled him that he was compelled to send for his horse upon which he remained during the balance of the day, in full view and under the play of the enemy's batteries. When night came, although a part of the Brigade was withdrawn from the field, Gen. Chambers refused to leave it, and remained with the balance upon the front line, watching the enemy during the night.

When the Herald attempts to criticise military performances, it should adhere to facts. We presume its information was derived from the same source from which it learned that "*Napoleon Bonaparte was once a Corporal!*"

Notice.

THE Treasurer of Hays county will redeem the Treasury Warrants of said county when presented.

D. E. MOORE,
2t-tw* Chief Justice, H. C.

$30 REWARD, deserted from Austin, on the 17th June, Jno. T. Allen, age 30 years; 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, hazel eyes. Said Allen was a conscript of Travis county.

W. N. HARDEMAN,
Austin, July 4. tw 3t Enrolling Officer.

FOR SALE—Three splendid Parlor Pictures—Apply at this office.

[illegible] wire from Falmouth, (the head quarters of the Federal army in Virginia,) across the Rappahannock, conveying to our army, intelligence of what has been transpiring within the enemy's lines. The parties implicated have been discovered and arrested. They will doubtless meet the fate generally awarded to those who prove traitors to the cause.

☞ The San Antonio powder mill blew up on the 20th, killing two men and destroying about 1500 pounds powder. The San Antonio News says "the mill itself received no injury. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to have originated from some explosive or metallic substance, which accidentally got into the powder and which the friction of the rollers caused to ignite it. This is the second explosion that has taken place there, and we are told that it is impossible to avoid them; that they frequently occur in the very best regulated mills, where every possible safeguard is used."

☞ Negroes still continue to bring as high prices as ever, notwithstanding the anticipated decline in prices we have been led to expect, since the passage of the Confederate tax law. The Houston "Telegraph" of the 3d says: "Messrs. A. C. Mills & Keen & Co., sold yesterday, about [illegible] negroes, old and young, women and children, at an average of over $2600. It was a fine sale, and showed that negroes still bring all they are worth—if not a little more."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

Dr. P W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX

For Congress, 2d District,

C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. W. C. WALSH.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)

THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S GILLETT

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F CARTER, of Travis County.

CITY TAXES.—Tax payers are hereby notified to appear at the Mayor's office, on or before the 10th inst., and settle up, or render themselves liable to additional costs.

W. H. SHARP,
July 6 2t City Tax Collector.

THRESHER FOR SALE—I will sell half interest in my eight horse power Thresher, to any one who will run it during the season.

W. P. EWING.
Mountain City, June 28—tw3t

Election Notice.

BY virtue of a Proclamation, to me directed, by the Governor of the State of Texas, ordering the elections be held in the several counties of the State on the

First Monday, 3d day of August, 1863,

Therefore, be it known that I Wm. H Roberts, Chief Justice of the county of Travis, do order that an election be holden in the several precincts of said county, on the day above mentioned, for Governor, Lieut Governor, Attorney General, Comissioner Gen. Land Office, for Member of Congress, and such other officers as it may be necessary to elect. That the following named Presiding Officers cause polls to be opened in their respective precincts on that day, and that in all things said election be conducted according to law, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—T. D Mosely, Railroad Office.
" " 2—Jno T. Miller, Miller's Stable.
" " 3—Felix E. Smith; Schoolhouse.
" " 4—A Brown, Brown's Store House.
" " 5—I Wildbahn, Schoolhouse.
" " 6—Jno. M. Gault, Schoolhouse.
" " 7—John Daugherty, at his house.
" " 8—Jason Enochs at his house.
" " 9—John Baker, at his house.
" " 10—John A. Mowinkle, at Nichols' house.

Done at my office this 30th day of June, 1863

{L. S.} In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the impress of the seal of the County Court of said county, the day and date above mentioned.

WM. H. ROBERTS, C. J. T. C.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863. NO. 117

LATEST NEWS!
Y OUR OWN EXPRESS!
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived at 4 o'clock s morning, with the "Telegraph" of sterday. It contains not an item of news a later date than received by our last press.

The proceedings of a mass meeting of Democracy of New York, are published full, denouncing the Lincoln administra- n and advocating a peace party.

Affairs at Vicksburg appear to be the all- orbing theme at this time, not only at uston, but throughout our State, and we the speculations of the "Telegraph" that subject We copy the following n that paper.

he news from Vicksburg is still encouraging, and tone of our correspondence is "there is nothing ear." We are not determined on sombre hues portentious paragraphs, but are as ready to re- as any reader who may find in our telegraphic tches anything to give hope and restore per- confidence. It is said "all is right at Vicksburg," we have no information which would induce us ink anything was wrong. We hope, expect, look for a victory at last, but our news does not y us in thinking that our success has been re- d to a mathematical certainty; and our informa- for the past week has been rather meagre in re- to the affairs at Vicksburg Elsewhere we have doing gloriously, save in regard to the move- s of Rosencrans The fact that we have been ed to fall back to Tullahoma, is not a condition ings which we would prefer

burning of the wheat crops by the enemy is ious thing; though we are satisfied that in Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mis- pi and Texas, there has been wheat enough to support the Confederacy for two years. devastating spirit seems to be the only one g our enemies in this war, and fail g to sub- s, or conquer the indomitable spirit of the they have resorted to incendiarism and thing else disgraceful to the human species. will be seen that it is reported Suffolk een burned by the Yankees, and we our forces in Pennsylvania are teach- hem the lesson, that what is sauce for oose should be sauce for the gander. South has suffered no little from the edations of the Yankees, and if we the war into their own country, we that retaliation to its full extent may eted out to the inhabitants.

e condition of affairs at the North is by ans discouraging to us. Hooker's grand seems to be in a deplorable disorganiz- ndition, taking Northern accounts as What with heat, dust, sun stroke and ggles," the "finest army on the planet" becoming an inconsiderable obstruc- o Gen. Lee, and from the demonstration my is making on the other side of the ac, we have been led to wonder where ing Joe" was hiding. Gen. Taylor has med wonders in Louisiana, and Gen. er sends word to Johnston that he old Port Hudson against any force Gen. Banks can bring against him. Gen. Taylor taking New Orleans, ur boys being confident of being red in the city before the 10th of onth, we have only to say, we are not sanguine of any such result. We see how we are to cross from s to the city, if the enemy have any ats there; or if we could cross and e city, how we could manage to hold we had it in our possession. There e surmise that we are after Fort n, which may be approached by It may be so, and if it is, we shall d.

movement of Keys and Dix upon the Po- with a force of 10,000 men, may be true, t is, it can only be viewed in one light— o bring back our forces from the other the Potomac, which will not be likely to for Gen. Lee made his calculations before ed eastward, and he never left any gap ate which the enemy could slip. The decidedly favorable and cheering, and are not so dark as many are inclined to

In relation to Vicksburg, where every eye is turned, we can only add, that we have strong hopes of its holding out. If it should fall, however, our people must not forget that upon it does not depend the fate or the existence of the Confederacy. We are able to lose a dozen such points, and still remain the unconquered, and unconquerable South, which to day is the admiration of all nations.

Johnston may not attack Grant in his fortifications and entrenchments, but by operating with other branches of our army, cut off the supplies and reinforcements to Grant, and when that is accomplished the Federal Gen. will be nearer whipped than he ever will by Johnston making any attack upon him behind the works he has thrown up. We hope by the next express to receive some definite news relative to the movements of our army north, and some further confirmation of the reports, that we have nothing to fear at Vicksburg and that 5000 Yankees and 7000 negroes were captured near Brashear City

Our Resources.

The Richmond Examiner, which is never prone to error on the side of praise or approval, gives a very cheering account of our resources For the benefit of the long faced occupants of street corners, who are always smelling mice, we present the following extracts

The military resources of the South were never more ample than now; and the present condition of the Confederacy, with reference to material elements of success in the war, is one of varied and lively encouragement.

It is estimated that we have arms enough to put in hands of a million of men, and our available military strength is rated at but little less than a million and a half. We have now in the Confederate service from 600,000 to 650 000 effective men; the irregular organization and State militia would probably add 200,000 more.

These figures are authentic; a portion of them are derived from such public data as appear in the debates of Congress; while the estimate of the additional forces that might be called out in circumstances of paramount necessity is probably not out of proportion to the well ascertained statistics of population.

The recent alarm with reference to the resources of subsistence in the Confederacy has, in a great measure, subsided, and given place to better informed and more confident views of the stocks of provisions on hand, and our vast capabilities of production, which are now in exercise. The grain crops in the South were never more promising than at the present time The crop of wheat likely to be harvested this year will be without a parallel in the South. From all parts of the Confederacy, from the Potomac to the, Rio Grande, and the remote Western boundary we have cheering news of the growing grain crops.

Extending our survey of the internal condition of the Confederacy, we have also cause for congratulation in its improved finances; the excellent results of the tax bill; the withdrawal of the currency, the reduction of outlays and the enlarged revenue of the Government. We learn that already, under the operations of the funding system, there have been at least eighty millions withdrawn from circulation and returned to the Treasury. The consequences of this reduction are already felt in the decline of prices, the discouragement of speculation, and the moral as well as commercial benefits of renewed confidence in the credit of the Government

These traits in the general condition of the South, which we have hastily reviewed, are full of patriotic encouragement. We commenced this war without manufactures, without access to the markets of the world, and with scarcely more than a hundred thousand arms Surely, since we have accomplished so much under the disadvantages of the past we may look with confidence to a future in which we shall contest the fortunes of the war with armies more numerous than we have yet brought into the field; with well disciplined industry at home; and with a revenue large enough to pay off our present war debt in five years, and therefore to put the credit of our Government beyond all doubt —*Charleston Courier.*

Rosencrans was dining at the St. Cloud in Nashville, the other day with his staff, when a plate of strong butter was placed before him. The Dutch Hidalgo tasted it, looked as dismal as a man after taking a dose of strychnine, turned up his nose, rose from the table and saluted the butter dish with mock gravity, remarking "Gentlemen, that butter out-*ranks* me!"

The list of deserters lately presented to President Lincoln, measured thirty-three feet in length.

BUTLER IN BODILY FEAR.—We trust that the following statement in the Times, about Gen. Butler, is founded on correct information.

His personal safety is so precarious that, like other great tyrants, he has 'tasters' to prove the harmlessness of his entrees and ragouts, and the innocence of his wines; wears a bullet and dagger proof coat of mail under his uniform, and sleeps with revolvers at his pillow, and armed sentinels at his door, to prevent midnight assassination.

How pleasant to know that the Yankee Haynau lives in constant fear for the life which he deserves to lose! But it is to be hoped that nobody will assassinate him; because, if half of the tales of his atrocities are true, his blood ought not to be shed by bullet or dagger, or curdled with complimentary poison. Butler's circulation should be arrested by a legal ligature; at least if it is right that the law should be finished by that means, on the person of any malefactor or monster. Judith would not have cut Holofernes' head off if she had any reasonable expectation that he would come to be hanged. So, long live Gen. Butler, in dread of assassination with the probability of the gallows looming in the distance! Butlers die many times before their deaths; so let them, and serve them right —*London Punch.*

A letter from Milliken's Bend, June 8th, says: You have no doubt heard that the Yanks were arming the negroes, and making soldiers of them. I have never believed it until now, when there is no longer room to doubt it Our army found at the Bend, many negroes, men, women and children—the men uniformed, and regularly organized into regiments; and when I tell you that some now in camp, who were taken yesterday, claim to have belonged to the "11th Louisiana," you will see that our enemies are going into this infamous business with no sparing hand

In the fight yesterday, after we had completely routed the Yankees, and they were in full retreat to their boats, our men, in pursuit of them, encountered a negro regiment, who, seeing the defeat of the Yankees, and afraid to fight themselves, immediately threw down their arms and ran toward our men for protection, a poor wretch was shot; others fled toward the river, pursued by our men, who got behind the levee and out of reach of the gunboats, and continued the slaughter with an unsparing hand.—The negroes seeing themselves entirely deserted by the Yankees, who had taken to the boats telling the blacks to "fight it out," fought desperate. As our troops had the advantage, and the negroes were entirely cut off from retreat by the river, the slaughter among the negroes was terrible. I have been told by many men who were engaged in it, that the ground was literally covered with them. We have captured a great many. Unfortunately, their officers (Yankees) all managed to escape

THE FIRST PAPER MONEY IN EUROPE.—The following account of the first issue of paper money in Europe is taken from Washington Irving's "Chronicle of the Conquest of Grenada"

After the city of Alhambra was taken from the Moors, the veteran Count de Tendilla was left governor, and we are informed that this cavalier at one time was destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay the wages of his troops, and the soldiers murmured greatly, seeing that they had not the means of purchasing necessities from the people of the towns.

In this dilemma, what does the most sagacious commander? He takes him a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, according to the nature of the case, and signs them with his own hand, and these did he give to the soldiery in earnest of their pay. How! you will say, are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper? Even so, I answer, and well paid, too, as I will presently make manifest; for the good count issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants of Alhambra to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold, and threatening severe punishment on all who should refuse.

The people having full confidence in his words, and trusting that he would be willing to perform the one promise as he certainly was able to perform the other, took these curious morsels of paper without hesitation or demur. Thus, by a subtle and most mysterious kind of alchemy, did this cavalier turn a piece of paper into precious gold and make his impoverished garrison abound in money. It is but just to add that the Count of Tendilla redeemed his promise like a loyal knight.

THE MOBILE FLEET.—A dispatch in a Yankee paper says: The rebel naval force at Mobile consists of the following vessels: Ram Baltic, gunboats Morgan, Gaines, Selma and tender Crescent, to be loaded with troops for boarding purposes. Five gunboats have been building up the Alabama river, at a place called Selma, and it was expected that all of them would be ready by the 15th of April. Two of them are built for rams, and the other three are more or less protected by iron plating. Their machinery is said to be of a mongrel character, being made up of the refused matter of old river boats.

☞ There is a singular lethargy amongst our people, in view of the momentous crisis now impending in the struggle before Vicksburg. Though we have many reasons for hopefulness in the result, still it behooves us to be prepared for any emergency, and not wait the issue of an event on which our very existence depends. When we were threatened with an invasion on our coast last winter, a considerable stir was made for a time—volunteer companies were enrolled, meetings were held, war speeches were made, and every body was ready for a fight, even with his next door neighbor if the Yankees failed to come. A call for 5000 State troops was made, and not responded to, when a draft had to be resorted to. The excitement died out—no organization of volunteer companies were completed, that we have ever heard of, and no steps were taken to offer any resistance to the enemy. Another alarm has gone through the land, of a more important character—the fate of Vicksburg, the key of the Mississippi, on which the safety of Texas depends, still wavers in the balance. What has been done? Another draft has been ordered, but have our people demonstrated any wish to enroll themselves? Have any volunteer companies been enrolled in this section of country, or any effort been made to procure arms and ammunition? We hear of none, and yet the next news we may receive, may be that Vicksburg has fallen and the enemy are marching straight for the State Capital. We do not wish to spread any unnecessary alarm, but we think no time should be lost in preparing for the worst, and should our services not be needed, we shall not be much set back by a few field musters, if it be only to ascertain our strength, what arms and equipments can be forthcoming at a moment's notice, and whether we can offer any resistance to an invading force, or are to be overrun by raids and forays, devastating our land, destroying our crops, burning and pillaging our cities and committing unheard of outrages on our families. This is certainly no time to waver or "wait for something to turn up."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

Dr P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

E. D. TOWNES, of Travis
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

W M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)

THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Administrator K the Estate of Gustavus and Catherine Circhberg, deceased, by the Honorable Probate Court of Travis county, at its May Term, 1863; therefore, all persons indebted to the said estate, will come forward without delay, and make payment, and all those having claims against the same will bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or else they will barred.

JOHN WAHRENBERGER,
Austin, June 20, 1863—6wlaw Administrator

Notice.

THE Treasurer of Hays' county will redeem the Treasury Warrants of said county when presented

D. E. MOORE,
2t-tw* Chief Justice, H. C.

$30 REWARD, deserted from Austin on the 17th June, Jno. E. Allen, age 30 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, hazel eyes. Said Allen was a conscript of Travis county.

W. M. HARDEMAN,
Austin, July 4 tw-3t Enrolling Officer.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS —Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ Capt. W. C. Walsh, in a note to this office, requests his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the next Legislature, which we have accordingly done.

"A great military genius, capable of being a Major General, should, we think, be in the field, in such times as these, even if he had to begin a little lower than the *highest office* known to the service."—*San Antonio Herald*

Verily we know not which to admire most our cotemporary's profound knowledge of French history, or his ultimate acquaintance with the Army Register. Until enlightened by the above scintillation from that same glowing bump of marvelousness we had thought the rank of General was the highest in *our* service, and that even the Lieutenant Generals ranked the Major Generals.

General Chambers has asked no rank from the Confederate administration higher than that he held under the Republic of Texas. There is not an instance of an officer of the old army entering the Provisional service with less than his old grade, but most of them with greatly increased grade. True, General Chambers was not an officer in the old Federal Army, but one of the heroes of our first revolution Under the old army rule at San Antonio, Rangers and old Texians who had served in the days of the revolution, were scoffed at and ridiculed, and even at this day, one of them, endorsed by the Legislature of the State, the Governor, Supreme Court and Congressional Delegation, cannot offer his services to his Country without his pretensions being hooted at by an editorial Solomon, who knows *Napoleon to have been a Corporal, and the rank of Major General the highest in our service.*

☞ We are requested to state, by several friends of Col. Ed. Clark, that the withdrawal of his name from the canvass by Mr. Garrison, was done without authority, and that Col. Clark is still a candidate for that office.

Wonder if Gen. McCulloch will not, also, protest against the withdrawal of his name in favor of Mr. Murrah, which we feel confident was done without his knowledge or consent.

It has been proposed that a *private* meeting be convened, during the present week, to withdraw the name of Mr. Murrah. We object seriously to this, as it would deprive Gen. Chambers of the satisfaction of gaining a signal victory over his competitor.

"He (General Chambers) charged a newspaper in this city with having misrepresented him in stating that he received for his services as Surveyor General for Texas, appointed by Mexico, 23 leagues of land, denying the fact, and asserting that he had received only half that quantity.

"Our statement was taken from the records of the Land Office; and the only question is one of veracity between the public records and the word of General Chambers."—[San Antonio Herald.

Hear what the custodians of the "records of the Land Office" say;

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Austin, July 6th, 1863.

I, Edward Linn, Spanish Clerk of said Office, bonded and sworn, certify that, according to the records of this office, T. J Chambers received only eleven leagues of land for his services as Surveyor General of the State of Coahuila and Texas.

EDWARD LINN,
Spanish Clerk.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
State of Texas.

I, Stephen Crosby, Commissioner of the General Land Office, of said State, certify that Edward Linn is Spanish Clerk in said office, bonded and sworn, and that his acts as such are entitled to full credit.

L. S. In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of said office to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1863.

S. CROSBY,
Com.

If our present issue does not show that we have discovered "*the reliable gentleman*," it will be admitted at least, that we have got by the ears a prominent member of the same family.

☞ For the information of the editor of the San Antonio Herald, and other defamers of General Chambers, we publish the following account of the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 31, 1862, in which General Chambers acted a conspicuous part, and proved to the world his bravery and gallantry. It was here that the first, fourth, and fifth regiments of Texas infantry repulsed the batteries, the cavalry, and took prisoners the infantry of the invading host Let a member of Battery A, New York Artillery, tell, in part, the facts. The extract is from the New York Express:

"They, the Texians, marched steadily on, and hailed a perfect tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as our horses were not every one shot down will forever remain a mystery to me We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but kept pouring our case shot into the dense masses of foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming forces. And they fought splendidly too Our shot tore their ranks wide open and scattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness, but they closed up again at once, and came on steadily as English veterans.

When they got within four hundred yards, we closed our case shot and opened on them with canister, and such destruction I never elsewhere witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire, but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe-inspiring They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position.

It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of cannister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed up, and still kept advancing right in the face of that fire At one time three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of their flags, were brought in range of one of our guns shotted with canister

"Fire!" shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closed up and came steadily on never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece

When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what loss I do not know We fell back to a second line of intrenchments and there held the enemy in check till reinforcements arrived and then we kept our position till night put an end to the battle."

If heading such a regiment as the fifth Texas, in face of such a fire, be a military sincoure, it is somewhat singular that the saccharine element of the San Antonio Herald should have had a furlough extended when the enemy threatened Vicksburg and the Post.

Habeas Corpus.

A rather singular case of habeas corpus was tried on Monday before Judge Bell of the Supreme Court, which excited considerable interest in town, and attracted quite a number of our citizens to the Court room The plaintiffs were two Germans—one named Myers, a saddler, of this place, and the other a young man named Ruchell who had been conscripted in the streets of Austin, having fled from his own county to evade the law. Both had been examined by the Board of Surgeons and regularly enrolled, and sent to camp. They had obtained, from the commanding officer, a furlough of eight days, during which they had gone to La Grange, and obtained a certificate of exemption from the examining Surgeon there.

The plaintiffs were defended by Geo. W. Paschal, esq., who made a labored effort to prove the unconstitutionality of the conscript law, quoting from all the legal authorities he could bring to bear on the subject, including the laws of Massachusetts and other States where the personal liberty bill had been in force for years past. After boxing the compass for a length of time, and exhausting every resource within his reach, Judge Oldham arose to reply, when the Judge said it was unnecessary to protract the case any further It had been clearly proved that the plaintiffs had been regularly conscripted after a proper examination of a legally constituted Board of Surgeons, and that it became his duty, in compliance with the law, to send them back to camp again.

The case was argued with much ability by Judge Oldham, on behalf of the Confederate States.

"Napoleon, although a man of considerable military talent, once held the office of Corporal."
[San Antonio Herald.

W-h-e-w! We told our cotemporary there was certainly something the matter with him, and advised him to *run on it*. Try it again Palmer, and if your redundant fancy don't furnish a better pegasus, why bestraddle the above original, historical *morceau*, and ten to one on your bump of marvelousness heaping obstructions in the way of your opponents and achieving for you a brilliant success. It is indeed a wonderful organ, and you are right to make the most of it.

We have read P. Murrah's circular, setting forth HIS CLAIMS for the high position of governor of Texas. It is a plain, prosy document, too long to be read, generally. We cannot find room for even a lengthy extract. If elected he promises exclusive devotion in the following words:

"Surely the office is of sufficient importance to impose upon the aspirant for its honors and high trusts, *that exclusive devotion exacted by a jealous mistress, who will tolerate no rival.*"

There are other portions of the circular to which we may refer ere the canvass is ended.—*Confederate News.*

☞ A commissary building fell in Louisville the other day and killed twenty Yankees Good for the meat stealers It was meet that they should meet with such fate. They stole *our* bacon but didn't save their own.—*Rebel.*

On the 14th ult., it was officially announced to the Yankee army of the West, that President Davis and all his Cabinet had been taken prisoners

Cemetery.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin:

SECTION. 1 The tract of land lying within the corporate limits of the city of Austin, originally set apart for burial purposes, surveyed and laid off into blocks and lots and walks, under the authority of the City Council, is set apart as a place of public interment, to be designated by the name of the "Austin Cemetery."

SEC 2 The said Cemetery shall be divided under the direction of the Cemetery Committee in the following manner:

First.—One portion for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Austin.

Second.—One portion for the interment of strangers.

Third.—One portion for the interment of people of color

SEC 3. The Mayor and Cemetery Committee shall set a value on every lot in the said Cemetery, and no lot shall be sold for less than the appraised value, nor shall the appraisement be less than ten dollars.

SEC. 4 From the lots laid off a certain number shall be set apart for the purpose of dividing them out into half lots, quarter lots and single graves. The City Council shall designate the lots set aside for this purpose, by number, and shall set a value on the subdivisions.

SEC 5. The Mayor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, a Sexton for said Cemetery, who before entering upon his duties, shall execute a bond to the city of Austin in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties, which are or may be enjoined upon him by the City Council.

SEC 6. The Sexton may at any time be removed from his office by the Mayor, for cause.

SEC. 7. The Sexton shall be special Policeman of the Cemetery and shall take care, that the fences, streets, walks etc, of the Cemetery are in good condition; and shall, under advise of the Cemetery Committee, cause repairs to be made.

SEC. 8 The Sexton shall faithfully enter in the appropriate division of the Cemetery the dead bodies of any persons entrusted to him for that purpose; *Provided*, that the person having charge of said dead bodies of any strangers, and desiring such interment to be made in that portion of the Cemetery set apart for the interment of strangers, shall furnish the Sexton with a Certificate, giving, as far as practicable, the name, age, color, sex, place of birth, residence and disease, or manner of the death of the deceased, and if he shall bury any such dead body without such certificate, he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding ten dollars.

SEC. 9. The Sexton shall keep a register of all persons interred in the Cemetery, designating the name, age and sex of the person buried, the number of lot where buried and the date of burial. In regard to bodies of strangers this register shall give an abstract of the certificate furnished to him with any such body A separate register shall be kept for the people of color including strangers of color, whose bodies shall be interred in the portion of the Cemetery set aside for colored people.

Both registers as designated herein shall be subject to inspection of the Mayor, the City Council, or Cemetery Committee, whenever called for

For the failure to keep said registers the Sexton shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding ten dollars for each and every omission.

SEC. 10 The Sexton shall prepare ground for the reception of dead bodies as promptly as shall be required, and shall take care that none be of less depth than four feet. If any person desires to have a grave dug by his own hands, he must apply to the Sexton, who shall superintend the work, and who shall be responsible for the manner of execution, for which service he shall be paid by such person two dollars.

SEC. 11. The Sexton shall be furnished with a plat, on which all lots, which have been or shall be disposed of, shall be designated. He shall also be provided with a book containing all the lots in the Cemetery by their number, those sold with the names of the purchaser, in which book every new sale shall be entered, giving date and price, and name of purchaser.

SEC. 12. On payment by the purchaser of the sum of money, at which any unsold lots may be valued, to the Sexton, and upon the production of the receipt to the Mayor, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to make and execute to the purchaser a deed for said lot under the corporate seal and cause the same to be countersigned by the Recorder. But no title shall issue for less than a whole lot.

SEC. 13. If any person takes less than a whole lot, payment for such fraction must be made, before any interment on the same shall take pla[illegible] and the Sexton shall be responsible for the va[illegible] of such fraction.

SEC. 14. The Sexton shall make a monthly [illegible] port to the City Council, to its regular meeti[illegible] of all the money received by him for lots [illegible] subdivisions, and also of those lots taken possess[illegible] of but not paid for. The City Council [illegible] examine the report and cause the money and [illegible] port to be turned over to the City Treasurer, [illegible] shall make out bills for the money due, and h[illegible] such bills to the City Marshall for collection.

SEC. 15 Any person having bought a [illegible] which shall not be paid for in 90 days after [illegible] bills are placed in the hands of the City Mars[illegible] are declared forfeited and shall so be designa[illegible] by resolution of the City Council, and if said [illegible] should have been used for interment shall [illegible] subject to be added to those lots set aside for [illegible] of subdivisions as contemplated in Section [illegible] this Ordinance. If payment is made within [illegible] time prescribed, the receipt of the City Mars[illegible] shall be sufficient to procure a title for s[illegible] lot.

SEC 16. If any person should have a gr[illegible] dug or a body buried, without the knowledge [illegible] the Sexton, he or she is guilty of a misdema[illegible] and shall be tried and punished accordingly

If a grave so dug, or a body so buried is situa[illegible] on a place not purchased by such person, [illegible] Sexton shall cause the grave to be closed or [illegible] body to be disinterred and buried in that por[illegible] of the Cemetery set aside for the interment [illegible] strangers The Sexton is entitled for a grave [illegible] closed, to two dollars, and for disinterment, [illegible] moval and interment of a body, to fifteen doll[illegible] which shall be paid by the person violating [illegible] Ordinance; and in case such person cannot [illegible] identified and the city becomes responsible [illegible] such charge, the Sexton shall receive from [illegible] city one half of the above sum.

SEC. 17. That it shall not be lawful for [illegible] person to disinter, or remove, or cause to be di[illegible] terred or removed, from any grave or vault, [illegible] dead body interred or deposited therein, exce[illegible] be on the application or with the consent of [illegible] friends or family of the deceased, and then [illegible] under written permission of the Mayor, and [illegible] superintendence of the City Sexton. And if [illegible] person shall offend against the provision of [illegible] section, or shall receive any such body, know[illegible] it to have been so disinterred and removed, [illegible] shall be fined in a sum not less than ten nor m[illegible] than one hundred dollars; and if the fine be [illegible] paid, shall be imprisoned not exceeding fif[illegible] days.

SEC 18. That if the said City Sexton s[illegible] without the consent of the friends or family of [illegible] dead person, and without proper authority [illegible] specified in the preceding section, suffer, per[illegible] or allow the disinterment of any dead body, [illegible] participate, directly or indirectly therein, or [illegible] unlawfully and improperly withholding and ke[illegible] ing from interment any dead body, or suffering [illegible] allowing it to be done, he shall be fined in a s[illegible] not less than ten nor more than one hund[illegible] dollars and shall be removed from office

SEC. 19. That the Sexton shall be entitled [illegible] the following fees, viz: For digging grave [illegible] completing the burial of any person, five doll[illegible] but the city shall be chargeable with two and [illegible] half dollars only for persons buried at the ch[illegible] of the city, and for his service as city Sexton [illegible] shall receive one hundred dollars per ann[illegible] payable quarterly

SEC. 20. That if any person shall cut, break [illegible] otherwise injure, mutilate or deface any tombst[illegible] head or foot board, vault, monument, enclos[illegible] tree, shrub or ornament in the city cemeteries [illegible] in any grave yard whether belonging to the cit[illegible] not, he shall be liable to be fined in a sum not [illegible] than five nor more than twenty five dollars, [illegible] moreover, may be sued in the name of the city [illegible] any damages sustained by such trespass.

SEC. 21. This Ordinance to take effect [illegible] and after its passage, and all ordinances reg[illegible] ing the Cemetery conflicting with this Ordin[illegible] are hereby repealed.

Approved June 1st, 1863. S. G. HAYNIE, May[illegible]

CITY TAXES.—Tax payers are hereby not[illegible] to appear at the Mayor's office, on or before [illegible] 10th inst, and settle up, or render themse[illegible] liable to additional costs.

W. H. SHARP,
July 6 2t City Tax Collecto[illegible]

Election Notice.

BY virtue of a Proclamation, to me directed [illegible] the Governor of the State of Texas, ordering [illegible] elections to be held in the several counties of the s[illegible] on the

First Monday, 3d day of August, 186[illegible]

Therefore, be it known that I Wm. H Roberts, [illegible] Justice of the county of Travis, do order th[illegible] election be holden in the several precincts of [illegible] county, on the day above mentioned, for Gove[illegible] Lieut Governor, Attorney General, Comiss[illegible] Gen. Land Office, for Member of Congress, and [illegible] other officers as it may be necessary to elect. [illegible] the following named Presiding Officers cause po[illegible] be opened in their respective precincts on that [illegible] and that in all things said election be cond[illegible] according to law, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—T. D Mosely, Railroad Office.
" " 2—Jno T. Miller, Miller's Stable.
" " 3—Felix E. Smith; Schoolhouse.
" " 4—A Brown, Brown's Store House.
" " 5—I. Wildbahn, Schoolhouse.
" " 6—Jno. M. Gault, Schoolhouse.
" " 7—John Daugherty, at his house.
" " 8—Jason Enochs, at his house.
" " 9—John Baker, at his house.
" " 10—John A. Mowinkle, at Nichols' h[illegible]

Done at my office this 3[illegible]th day of June, 1863

L. S. In testimony wereof I have hereunt[illegible] my hand and affixed the impress of the [illegible] of the County Court of said county, th[illegible] and date above mentioned.

WM. H. ROBERTS, C. J. T[illegible]

FOR SALE—Three splendid Parlor Pictu[illegible] Apply at this office.

RI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

L. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. NO. 118

ATEST NEWS!
UR OWN EXPRESS!
AY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Our Express arrived this morning at , with the Houston papers of yester- n which we glean the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.

arrison, at Lake St. Joseph, made a dash lot of Yankees who had taken possession plantations, and were farming on their . He captured 5 Yankee Captains and es, and then destroyed the gins, mills, arming utensils.

llowing dispatch for the Telegraph was ived:

NEW IBERIA, July 2d.

HOUSTON TELEGRAPH.—

er glorious victory for Texas' brave sons! onville was taken yesterday. Col. Majors, Brig. Gen. attacked the place on the 30th, brigade, Pyron's Arizona brigade, and battalion. In the attack Col Majors nded, Col. Phillips killed, and nearly all ers of his regiment—third regiment Arizo- ade—killed or wounded, and about one d men were killed, mostly of Phillips' t.

ithstanding the most daring gallantry the was not successful.

Gen Green, on the 1st July, reinforced ajors and Donaldsonville was again attack- taken.

loss is severe but victory glorious.

t 400 Yankees were taken prisoners and groes. Hurrah for Texas! At the fight salser Station our loss was considerably an at first stated. It will not exceed 80

Mobile gunboat fleet if bombarding Fort Jack- d ere long the Bonnie Blue Flag will wave over the Crescent City, never again to be down. These Texas cow boys are lightning.

ARIZONAN

XANDRIA, July 5—A squad of cavalry was rom this town, a short time since, on a special . Yesterday it returned, bringing an entire of jayhawkers, seventeen in all. They were ed in the pine woods. They resisted at first, hree of them were killed before they would nder.

ee Yankee officers were brought here yester- rom Berwick's Bay, and thirty-seven more will to-morrow. The fifteen hundred non-com- oned and privates cap ured were paroled.

o days since, Gen. Mouton sent a dispatch, g that Banks was reinforcing the fort at Don- nville. The guard that brought the Yankee ners yesterday, say that these reinforcements captured before they reached the fort.

e following items and dispatches are from the ssippian of the 30th, and Richmond Sentinel e 24th. A courier, which arrived in Jackson t from Vicksburg, brought the cheering news the garrison has provisions for months, and are gh spirits and confident of triumph.

e Brookhaven raiders, which were captured, ved at Jackson on the 29th

the 23d ult. Gen. Parsons, who has a battery ypress Creek, about twenty miles below Na- on, fired upon four or five transports laden troops for Grent, crippling them very badly. transports then landed about four or five miles w; the troops marching up, attempted the ture of Parson's guns when the enemy was en back to his boats, with heavy loss.

One account, which seems authentic, puts the at from four to five hundred. There is a bat- y also at Old Town Point, under Col. Debbins, o with a regiment of cavalry, is doing serious mage upon the river in the neighborhood of Na- oon.

The Confederate States steamer Florida cap- ed the ship Crown Point for California She s insured in Boston for $60,000 against cap- re.

The City Council passed a resolution requesting Lincoln to place McClellan in command at New- k, N. J.

The enrolling officers were run out of town by e women.

One thousand citizens of Indiana are camped at loomington, for the purpose of resisting the raft. They have pickets out eight miles around e town.

Vallandigham has reached Nassau, and will go Canada, the Herald says:

Philadelphia papers of the 25th have dispatches rom McConnelsberg of the 24th, which reports e excitement along the border unabated, and at business was at a stand still.

Two deserters came in this morning who eport the whole of Gen. Ewell's corps in Pennsylvania.

The rebels are in force at Mechanicsburg.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—The city has been n a high state of excitement all day. The rebels are rapidly advancing in this direction in strong force.

They are within 24 miles of Harrisburg.

The Philadelphia Gray reserves are still here, but they refuse to be mustered in.

While the Yankee steamer Maple Leaf was on her trip from Norfolk to Fort Delaware, 71 of her prisoners effected their escape and have reached Dixie in safety.

I saw one of them to-day. The following are those who belonged to Texas: Capt. J. Long, 4th Texas; Capt. Riley, Lt. F. Broyles, 7th Texas Cavalry; Lieuts. J. M. Smith, A. W. Welch, Arizona Battalion; Capt. J Glasscock and Lt A. Slick, 4th Texas.

The Maple Leaf was quietly steaming her way down Hampton roads bearing the prisoners to Fort Delaware, when some of the boldest of the number planned the means of escape.

Later.

ALEXANDRIA, July 5, 5½ p. m.—The Natchez Courier has just arrived, and brings the following intelligence

Our Natchez agent says—Passengers by the stages yesterday confirm the previous reports of Johnston's movements.

He left Jackson Tuesday morning, for the front. Persons differ as regards the strength of his army, but all feel confident of the result of the approaching engagement, which will certainly take place within a very few days—perhaps is now taking place.

Richmond papers of the 23d contain extracts from Northern papers to the 20th inst.

The North is very much frightened at the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's forces

Two Confederate war vessels have appeared off the Delaware coast and are playing sad havoc with the Yankee merchantmen, one having destroyed six at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay No less than thirty war vessels have been sent after them.

NATCHEZ, July 3—Two Yankee gunboats appeared off the city to-day. At first they passed on by up the river, one of them a heavy iron clad, on the other meeting another boat coming down returned with her, and while breaking up all the skiffs they could find, sent a communication ashore to the Mayor, demanding that no more cattle or government stores should be crossed here or they would return and destroy the city.

RICHMOND June 30—The Yankees are still in force at the White House.

It is reported that several hundred of the enemy were captured this morning in New Market county.

Four men from Eastern Shore, via Raleigh, reached the city this evening, and report that the New York troops, except a few cavalry, have withdrawn from Accomac and Newport counties

RALEIGH, June 30—The Legislature met in extra session at 12 o'clock, to-day. A quorum being present, Gov Vance's message was read in both Houses, after which they adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow. The Governor recommends that a proposition be made for the receipt of all interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, irrespective of the date of issue

He regards the action of the Virginia Legislature on the Richmond Banks, however patriotic their motive, as depreciating them; says no more deadly blow could be struck against our cause than the repudiating of our currency, and that North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor money paid her citizens for their subsistence, and her soldiers for their blood, is something he should regret living to see.

If one issue by the Confederate Government is good, then all are, and since the same honor is pledged for the redemption of them He refers the Legislature to an accompanying communication for public inspection,

He also recommends the modification of the military law to facilitate the raising and equiping of 7000 militia called for by the President. He recommends the enlargement and proper protection of the State treasury

Concerning the financial condition of the State he suggests, as his views, the action of the Legislature at Richmond, that the collecting of the State and Confederate tax be suspended temprarily.

RICHMOND, July 1—The New York Herald of the 26th, says a dispatch from Harrisburg, at half past two yesterday, states that the enemy are advancing slowly.

No less than seventy vessels have been sent out in search of the rebel prisoners.

The Lacona resolutions, concerning the arrest of Vallandingham, were defeated in the Connecticut Legislature.

The Washington Star says: It is a deplorable fact, that the proper Pennsylvania authorities are incompetent to protect themselves to a poor extent. They are driving their horses and cattle north before squads of rebels. Cavalry pounce on them.

Gold, 145; Cotton, 65.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with eight hundred and fifty returned prisoners, with ten political prisoners and five ladies. The boat brings a report that the Confederate troops occupied Harrisburg and York.

A deserter reports the Yankee force at White House at ten thousand—says they are awaiting reinforcements before attempting an onward movement at Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, Cavalry Division, June 27

General: I took possession of Fairfax Court House this morning

The main body of Hooker's army have gone towards Leesburg, except a garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which have received reinforcements. J. E. B STUART.

Mr. J. O'Sullivan, of New York, late Minister of the United States at Portugal, has written a lengthy and eloquent letter in favor of "peace at all hazards."

Gov. Letcher has, at the request of President Davis, called for 8,000 troops for State defence in Virginia; Gov. Vance for 7,000 in North Carolina, and Gov. Bonham has been requested to call for 5,000 for home defence in South Carolina. They are to elect their company officers, but to be under Confederate field officers and authority, and to serve six months from the 1st of August.

The Charleston Mercury is of the opinion that further attempts will be made by the Yankees to capture Charleston by another plan or route, than has hitherto been tried. It says that the city has yet to be saved from threatening dangers, and calls upon the military authorities to be on the alert to secure its future safety

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—Another and a formidable resistance to the enrollment exists now in Holmes county It appears that some days ago, warrants were issued by the United States Court at Columbus for the arrest of about ten persons in Holmes county, on charges of interfering with the enrolling officers The proper officers have been prevented from making arrests, by an armed force of six or seven hundred.

The Appeal says: Gen Johnston has written a letter, stating that he will receive into the Confederate service, for a period of not less than three months, any number of mounted men, either in companies, battalions or regiments, after the same have been raised under the authority of the State of Mississippi, and turned over to him by proper authority. He adds that the country now needs in the service all who can possibly be spared from the cultivation of the soil.

The Tribune also says: Our informant left Port Hudson on the night of the 31st ult. There had been no fighting of consequence since the assault of the 27th. The contest of the 27th was very desperate and bloody, the rebels fighting with the most reckless courage.

It is know that the army of the Potomac has dwindled down to about 50 000 effective men.—Where the balance of the 135,000 Hooker is said to have had previous to the battles of Chancellorsville are, I don't pretend to say. Of course a good many have gone home in the mustering out of service of the two years and nine months men. But if the loss in the Chancellorsville "skirmishes" was only 15 000 killed, wounded and missing, why there is cheating going on somewhere

The people of Texas are, no doubt, like the rest of the world, watching Vicksburg with anxious eyes. While doing so, they will occasionally hear it rumored that "Vicksburg has fallen"—Such reports have reached here from time to time, and it would be strange if they should die out ere they reached Texas I would say to them, listen to no such rumors I am in a position where I can throw the news from Natchez in four days and a half to Houston! This is sooner than news can reach them in any other manner. I also can have the news forwarded from Natchez as soon as it reaches there, and *I will tell you all how matters progress sooner than you can hear from any other source*

NEW IBERIA, June 28th.—On the 23d, the brigade of Col. Majors, and Pyron's and Phillip's regiments, had a fight with the Yankees near Thibodeaux in which naturally the Yankees were routed. We lost about 50 men, mostly of Pyron's Regiment. Col. Pyron and Lt. Col. Walker, are both wounded, but not dangerously.

On the 26th, Green attacked the enemy at Kesselaer station, also near Thibodeaux. Green charged a battery three times, and only at the third time was successful. Our loss it is said, exceeds 230 men, mostly Sibley's Brigade.

Banks has left Port Hudson and has gone to Baton Rouge, and will attack us, unless Walker comes in time to our aid.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1st.—Every thing wears a cheerful aspect. Walker is hastening to the aid of Gen. Taylor in his forthcoming attempts. At Vicksburg all is well. Port Hudson is also in fine condition, and our troops there in good spirits.

A letter in the N. Y. Herald, describing the battle at Port Hudson, says: "Our loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.—The field was a perfect slaughter pen."

BERWICK CITY, LA., June 23, 1863.

Editor Telegraph: The following are the list of killed and wounded in the fight at Berwick's Bay, June 23rd, 1863:

Killed.—A D Cook, Carrington's Company, Baylor's Regiment.

Wounded.—Company I, 2d La.—W H. Gasque.

Company E, 2nd La.—Gideon Owen; Joseph McMullin.

Company C, 2d La.—Sam Sibley.

Company A, Waller's Battalion.—J D Kibble; O F Williams; John Wheat.

Company E, Waller's Battalion.—J S Ellis.

Company B, Waller's Battalion.—Uberta Allen.

Company A, 5th T. M. Vol.—H. K Niles.

Company C, T. M. Vol.—J M Camp.

Company D, 2d Arizona, Baylor's Regiment.—James Gill.

Company B, 2d La.—N O Gibbs; H H Hadden.

Company D, Waller's Battalion.—F Frake.

Company A, 2d Arizona, Baylor's Regiment—T. C Lewis.

Company C, 2d Arizona, Baylor's Regiment—J H Lavender.

Company E, 2d Arizona, Baylor's Regiment.—R E Rigley; James Brown.

There were eleven Yankees killed and thirty-three wounded, six of which have since died.

☞ Sam Norvell was killed on Saturday evening last, in Georgetown, by Milton Campbell.

☞ We had the pleasure of a call this morning from our old and esteemed friend, Dr G. Holland, formerly of Galveston. Dr. Holland is now on a professional tour through the State, being Inspector of Camps and Hospitals, and will leave in a day or two *en route* for Houston.

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOKS.—We are glad to see our cotemporary of the Telegraph has issued a couple of home made school books (*The New Texas Spelling Book, and The New Texas Primary Reader*) both of which are well got up, and peculiarly adopted to the use of our schools. We hope this is only the commencement of a series, and that we shall soon have our own school books, our own literature, and our own paper to print them on. The school books will be found advertised in another column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

W M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)

THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE,
Austin, July 8, 1863.

All communications relating to Conscript matters in this State, must be addressed to Col. John S Ford, Commandant Conscripts, Capt. W. C. Walsh, Assistant Commandant Conscripts, or Lt J. Henry Trask, Adjutant, Austin, Texas, and must be marked "Official Business."

By order of JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel and Commandant Conscripts.
J. HENRY TRASK, Lt. and Adj't julyll-tw3t

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc—will be published August 1st, 1863 Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at those rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1.60 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w4twlm Pub.

FOR SALE—Three splendid Parlor Pictures—Apply at this office.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $5. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ We have not space to comment on a letter from the frontier, which appears in another column, but we know the writer to be a practical man, and from all we have learned on the subject, we feel satisfied that some such plan as he suggests will have to be adopted soon, or we shall have the Indian frontier within a mile of the Capital before many months are past.

Pendleton Murrah and the Southern Pacific Railroad Bubble.

Sir Charles Bell is said to have written a prize essay upon the human hand without saying anything about its anatomy. We have heard also that an attempt was made to write the history of Texas without mentioning the name of Sam Houston. The San Antonio Herald of the 4th inst., has performed a feat equally as remarkable; for in nearly three columns of editorial upon the Gubernatorial race, and though Mr. Murrah's name is flying at its mast-head, it never once mentions the name of that gentleman. Silence, the most profound, has generally been maintained by the most of the papers in regard to the unknown claims of this unknown candidate. The Herald man is excusable for it would be expecting too much to require information on this score from one so much engaged in searching the records of History, the Land Office and the Army Register, but at the same time, we expected better things from our friend of the Telegraph. We have been told, it is true, that Mr. Murrah was once a member of the Legislature—that he was also a Commissary in Clark's Regiment, at Tyler, but resigned because he could not obtain the Colonelcy or Lieut Colonelcy of the Regiment upon its re organization The Telegraph says he resigned because he was sick—that nothing else induced him to remain at home, but we told the Telegraph *it* must be mistaken, and we have strong reason to believe that it most certainly is so. But what has Mr Murrah been doing since his resignation, and since his withdrawal from the race for Congress against Mr. Graham? The Telegraph wont speak, and the Herald cannot. The fact is Pendleton Murrah has been and is now, the *legal adviser, attorney* and *agent* of the notorious American South Sea Bubble, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. We speak of the road that Robert J. Walker and T. Butler King ushered into existence—that Japtha Foulkes, Brownlow and others of their ilk, managed so admirably—the soap mine, and paint mine concern, that came so near deceiving our State authorities, and would, could they have done so, by virtue of their false deposits, and seeming solvency, have ruined and blasted the fortunes of thousands of our citizens, as they subsequently did those of Kentucky and Tennessee. However, the company may be now, and probably is, in the hands of honorable and honest men; the Walkers, Foulkes and Brownlows having sloughed off—Mr. Murrah's connexion with it would at least seem to indicate that some such change had taken place. We say that Mr. Murrah is now, and has been, since his retirement from the army at Tyler, the legal adviser and attorney, and we understand, the agent of this Company. To our knowledge he has taken, since then, two trips from Marshall to this city, a distance of three or four hundred miles, and that, too, we are informed, in an open buggy, on business relating to this Road. Does attention to the complicated legal business of this mammoth concern and such fatiguing journeys indicate "a weak bodily habit, or inability through sickness to rejoin the army"? The Telegraph says, aye, but the facts speak otherwise. Again, is not the assertion of the Telegraph contradicted by the simple fact of Pendleton Murrah seeking the Gubernatorial position, the least fitted of all the officers in the State for an invalid? We have been informed, and singularly enough every fact goes to corroborate it, that Mr Murrah threw up his position in the army from a feeling of chagrin and disappointed ambition, and that he fails to rejoin it for the same reason. This *Railroad* connexion of Mr. Murrah's may throw a little light upon the course that led the Houston clique to take him up for Governor. The name of the Hon. F. S. Stockdale for Lieut. Governor is not yet at the head of the Telegraph—why? He was the Telegraph's choice for Governor, so says the editor—then why not elevate his name for Lieutenant Governor. For, if fit for Governor, he most certainly should be for Lieutenant Governor. Is it because the Hon. A. M. Gentry, the *Railroad* King of Houston, is a candidate for that office? Appearances strongly indicate such to be the fact, and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that *the* Houston clique is a Railroad clique, and that the ticket is of the same character. If we are right in our conjectures, and they are much more logical than those entertained by the Telegraph relative to Gen. Chambers' hostility to President Davis, then the election of Pendleton Murrah becomes a matter of most serious moment to our people. We do not doubt the integrity or moral worth of Mr. Murrah; but, inasmuch as his services and feelings, almost to the entire exclusion of everything else, have been deeply enlisted in the affairs, *schemes and hopes of the Pacific Railroad*, would it be wise in our people, considering the promises, and present condition of the country, to clothe such a man with Executive power? As we do not doubt his integrity, does he possess those great essentials, decision of character, and self-determined will, without which the most honest Governor would be a mere instrument and puppet in the hands of log-rollers and treasury leeches? The most of the members of the next Legislature will probably be inexperienced in legislation, and unacquainted with the wiles and trickery practiced by Railroad agents to accomplish their measures. The State has been saved on more than one occasion from robbery by the capacity and firmness of the Executive. Our public domain is pledged to the brave soldiers of the army, the school fund to them—children and the price has been paid in their best blood. Let the people see that they are not frittered away, and diverted from their sacred purposes through the action of an inexperienced Legislature, unrestrained by the want of self-will on the part of the Executive.

One reason for believing that Mr. Murrah lacks determination of will and will bend like the reed to Railroad pressure of whatever nature, is predicated upon his conduct in the seventh Legislature. To put a stop to the designing misrepresentations of the agents of Railroad Companies in relation to the true condition of their affairs, and to protect the people of this and other States from their machinations, "Mr. Aycock introduced the following resolution:"

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be requested to inquire into the expediency of requiring Directors of Railroad Companies to gazette their proceedings in some regular published newspaper in this State.

"Mr. Murrah *moved to lay the Resolution on the table*."

"Question then recurring upon the adoption of the resolution, the same was put and the resolution was adopted." See page 144, House Journal 1857.

Mr. Murrah preferred that "darkness should not be made visible." Further comment is useless.

DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.—A. N. Hopkins, his son, C. A. Hopkins, and a lad about 12 years of age, named—Mether, were killed on Thursday evening last about 5 o'clock, by T. D Ormsby, in this city. The particulars of this sad occurrence are reported to us as follows: It appears that A. N. Hopkins had insulted the wife of Ormsby on several occasions, during her husband's absence at Richmond, where he held an appointment under the Government. Mrs. O. informed her husband of the facts, when he, although in enfeebled health, immediately started for Austin, to revenge himself on the party offering the insult. He arrived here some days since, disposed of his property, and made the necessary arrangements to carry out his objects, and to effect his escape after the consummation of his purpose. Ormsby armed with a double barrel'ed shot-gun, entered the work-shop of A. N. Hopkins, and while he was engaged varnishing a coffin, discharged both barrels at him—the second shot proving fatal. Young Hopkins hearing of this a few minutes after went in search of Ormsby, armed with a revolver. In the meantime Ormsby had mounted his horse, reloaded his gun, and was passing deliberately up the Avenue, when young Hopkins overtook him and snapped a cap at him. Ormsby turned on his horse, levelled his gun, and discharged it at Hopkins, missing him, the discharge taking effect on the boy, who was following up Hopkins on the side walk, from curiosity. The ball entered the boy's nose, passing through his shoulder, literally spattering his brains. He died instantly. In the meantime young Hopkins ran into the corner store of R Bertram, and while in the act of levelling his revolver at Ormsby received the contents of the second barrel, which he, Ormsby, coolly levelled and discharged at him, two buckshots entering his stomach and another his thigh. He lingered but a few moments.

Ormsby made his escape, leaving behind him a note addressed to a citizen here, giving his reasons for the act, and stating that at some future time, when the excitement had ceased, and his health would permit him, he would appear and answer to the courts of the country. This note was evidently written in anticipation of the deed. Ormsby, throughout the whole affair, acted with cool deliberation, apparently showing a determination to gratify his revenge at any hazard.

We give this statement as reported to us by those who witnessed the sad affair, without expressing any opinion of our own as to the causes or justification.

☞ We publish the following explanation of the Hon. R. K. Hartley, *verbatim*, though we cannot see what benefit Mr. H. will derive from it.

AUSTIN, July 6, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: In your editorial preface to my communication, which appeared in the Tri-Weekly Gazette of the 4th inst, you say that in a conversation between us I told you I "detested the very name of caucus, and that the Democratic party had repudiated it long ago." This was not my remark but I said that the caucus *system* had become odious some years since, and the Convention system had been adopted in its stead. Justice to myself requires me to make this correction, inasmuch as, while a member of the 8th Legislature, I joined in a caucus that nominated and secured the election of Hon. L T Wigfall, to the United States Senate, and I would go into another, if I believed the country would thereby be benefitted.

Very respectfully,

R. K. HARTLEY.

We cannot discriminate between the terms *caucus* and *convention*, or any term that may be used, when such meetings are convened without the knowledge of the people, and controlled exclusively by a few individuals for their own particular purposes.

The distinction that Mr. Hartley endeavors to draw between the two terms, under the circumstances, calls to our mind the following quotation:

"Strange, such a difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

☞ Last Wednesday's "Telegraph" comes to us with its head upside down, looking as if their pet candidate for Governor had been given the go by, and that that paper was about to "withdraw" him from the canvass. We suppose, however, the "head" of the editorials will be turned round by its next issue, and be made to "face the music."

Editorial Correspondence.

GRIFFITH'S STAND,
Express Route, July 8th,

There is a poor showing for corn in this neighborhood. All the farmers planted early, and had fine stands when I was down here in May, but the corn was all burned up before the rain came, and from this point down as far as Dr. Love's there will be but sorry crops made—on some farms barely sufficient for bread. This, coupled with the short crops of last year, and the great demand for corn to feed soldiers' horses, will make it very scarce, and consequently very high, as it is almost impossible to procure transportion, and then only at such rates that the hauling will cost as much as the corn. The creeks are nearly all dried up, and before the summer is over, if we have no more rain, the stock will suffer severely, while water will have to be hauled, for domestic purposes, on many farms for several miles. I tried a new route, on my way down, by Floyd's, leaving Hog Eye about four miles to the right. The distance is somewhat further, but the road passes through a thick settlement, after leaving the prairie, and I found the corn crops along this route generally very good.

There has also been considerable wheat and other small grain raised in this section, and on nearly every farm I passed they were busy threshing. The yield is not as large as usual, but the wheat is of an excellent quality, and is now commanding $5, at the mills. The land seems better adapted for small grain, and the crops are more certain, especially during such dry seasons as we have had for the last two or three years.

There seems to be but little interest manifested in the election, although there will be a considerable vote polled through the section I have traveled. All I have heard say anything on the subject, seem inclined to vote for Chambers, and from what I can learn, he will get the vote of this and the surrounding neighborhoods. D. R

To the Voters of the 2nd Congressional District.

The Hon. C. C. Herbert, when in Richmond, was the friend of the Texas soldier. All the time he could spare from his official duties, was devoted to the care of the sick and wounded. He attended the Hospitals daily and administered to their wants. If pecuniary aid was needed, he run his hands into his pockets to the elbow, and thousands of dollars have passed from them to the hands of the needy and destitute, and many a soldier blesses the name of Claiborne C. Herbert. He has made a true and faithful public servant—devoted to the interests of the South, and faithful to her institutions. Shall such a man be laid upon the shelf to make way for any new aspirant for Congressional honors? Let the voters of the District remember Mr. Herbert at the election. ONE OF THE FOURTH TEXAS,

Austin, July 4, 1863.

Letter from the Frontier.

UP-OR DOWN LAMPASAS CO, June 29th, 1863.

Editor State Gazette:—I beg leave to give a few items in relation to this frontier and its protection against the incursions of wild Indians, I will be brief, as space in your journal is valuable. You are aware that a Regiment of State troops is stationed upon the frontier to protect the settlements below from Indian depredation. You may also know, that this Regiment is chiefly composed of frontier men, brave, gallant and zealous in the discharge of their duties—men having every inducement, of interest, kindred, ties and home, to give it their undivided attention and afford ample protection to the frontier, and would do so under a proper system of frontier protection. Six months ago we all remember, the horses of this Regiment were broken down, and the efforts of the troops completely paralyized, by the performance of heavy patrol duty upon that eternal line At the present time they are in a similar situation, rendered so, by making long tedious, and fruitless scouts hundreds of miles above the line, in search of the Indians' home The wild Indians of Texas like their brethern the Arabs of the great desert, have no home—the vast prairie for their dominion, the canopy of heaven for their shelter, they can never be found only on the wing, and there is generally a better prospect of finding them in the settlements below, than on the prairies above the line—witness, Capt Callan's command lately returned to camp from a long scout, to the head waters of the Colorado and Brazos rivers, with jaded horses, the animals having suffered from the scarcity of grass on the route, I learn from good authority (one of the scout) that they saw no Indians or any Indian sign whatever What has become of the Indians Where are they gone to? where the enquiries of the settlers. Answer, why right here in the settlement, at our own doors stealing horses, whilst our troops are hunting for them among the sand hills of the upper Colorado. Capt. Callan saw no Indians, but the Indians saw them, followed close upon his trail and I am told chased two of his men into Camp Colorado. A party from the Post went in pursuit, but found no Indians. The Indians as usual had scattered or divided in numerous parties, and threw themselves on the settlements below, and I am credibly informed stole and drove off upwards of two hundred head of horses. There were four or five parties of them. They penetrated the settlements as far as Mrs Holland on the north Gabriel, about forty-five miles above the State Capitol, they swept over the country from thence out with all their booty They acted very boldly stealing the horses in open day-light and in several instances cut horses loose within a few yards of houses, and in view of citizens who were powerless to prevent them Had information been received in time that Indians had been in the neighborhood of the camps on the line, the old men and women below might have saved a portion of the horses. This raid was such an easy going game, attended with so little risk. They will doubtless be induced to repeat it again shortly, and I fear with the like success This happened on Thursday, Friday and Saturday 18th, 19th and 20 h inst. The question now arises, how is it possible to afford the frontier the required protection with the means employed? What system or plan of frontier protection would prove the most effective in checking the incursions of the Indians, and give security to the women and children of the war depopulated frontier, are questions of grave consideration and doubtful solution.

I will venture to assert, with due deference to the opinions of others better posted in frontier matters than myself, that the adoption of the following plan, will, if not afford ample protection, at least, create a feeling of security not heretofore enjoyed among the frontier settlers, viz: the establishment of a lower line of posts within the settlements, runing parallel with and from forty to fifty miles below the upper line Sixty men should be placed on this line, at six different posts, of ten men at each posts and distant from eight to ten miles apart, two men should be detailed from each post only to act as scouts or spies, to notice and gather information of Indians in the settlement. The men at the different post will have no further duty to perform but to take care of their horses and be ready at a moment's warning to be in their saddles and in pursuit of Indians, whenever they may hear of them, either from their spies or from the citizens, who will have greater facilities to communicate early intelligence to the neighborhood post, being so near at hand. It was customary under the old United States service, and I believe is under the present authority, for the commandants of the post on the line to expect of the citizens when Indians were in below the lines stealing horses, to give them information thereof This plan has never resulted in any benefit, and in every instance has proved a failure. The reason is obvious—before communication could be had with the post the theives were "over the hills and far away."

The residue of each company, say forty men, to be retained at the post on the upper line, which number will be all sufficient to do guard and picket duty on that line, and if necessary to make an occasional scout beyond the line.

Last winter the above plan, embracing the suggestion to abandon the patrol duty on the line, was submitted to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor I believed then and am at this time most thoroughly impressed with the belief that its adoption would be attended with the most happy results.

Of the present system, which was evidently adopted with the best intentions by our authorities, I do candidly believe if persevered in, will ultimately result in the destruction of the frontier.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS PRATT.

$30 REWARD, deserted from Austin, on the 17th June, Jno. T. Allen, age 30 years; 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, hazel eyes. Said Allen was a conscript of Travis county. W. N. HARDEMAN,

Austin, July 4. tw-3t. Enrolling Officer.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863. NO. 119

LATEST NEWS!

BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Our Express arrived this morning at 4 o'clock with the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph is in receipt of special dispatches by Pony Express, telegraphed from Beaumont, dated Alexandria July 10th, which report the surrender of Vicksburg on the evening of the 3d. The news is taken from the Natchez Courier, of the 8th and 9th inst., and was brought to that office by some paroled prisoners from Vicksburg.

From a careful perusal of all the dispatches, we are led to the conclusion this cannot be true, and the report does not seem to be credited in Alexandria, still it behooves us to prepare for the worst, and we trust now that our citizens will be fully aroused to a true sense of our danger.

The reports from Pennsylvania are most encouraging. The victory at Martinsburg, and the capture of 40,000 prisoners, will be some compensation for the loss of Vicksburg, should it prove true, of which we have many doubts. We publish the following dispatches which we find in the Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10, 5 P. M.—The Natchez Courier due this morning at 9 a. m has just arrived and brings the following conflicting statements "The telegraphic wires between this city and Fayette were down yesterday morning, we are consequently without dispatches to-day. We caution our friends against foul rumors All is right at Vicksburg.

Latest dispatches by Courier and Telegraph to Fayette.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

FAYETTE, July 7—Particulars were brought to Jackson by J. C. Doran, a parolled prisoner just released, of the surrender of Vicksburg on Friday evening The last rations were issued inside the fortifications the same evening.

Later.

On Saturday morning Gen. Pemberton surrendered under the condition that all officers and privates should be paroled. The condition was accepted and agreed to by Grant. The number is estimated at [illegible]ty-five thousand prisoner. Wednesday's issue will be our last of the Daily and Weekly Courier. It is our only safe course to pursue. Those who have paid in advance will be refunded at the counter this morning, Wednesday. We still have a hope that the telegraphic news reported above may not be true The reported capture is from the Natchez Courier of the morning of the 8th, and the news from an extra of the same paper of the same day, issued at 12 P. M., being fully eight hours later than the regular edition. It is well to add that in the Natchez Courier extra, is the following [illegible]ge, editorialy, eighteen hours after the above was received by telegraph:

[illegible]bts of the correctness of our dispatches yesterday having been manifested, in justice to the [illegible]er office, we will state that they came to us from Jackson through the regular channel of courier, and telegraph and must have been credited in Jackson on Monday evening, or they would not have been forwarded. Not a word was received from Vicksburg by way of Jackson, and we therefore, concluded the reports of yesterday [were] all false, originating doubtless with the [illegible].

RICHMOND, July 7.—Martinsburg, July 5, 6 P. M. Lee has changed his front, and occupied the [fiel]d of the enemy after he was driven from his position. The whole army is in splendid [condition]. Gen. Pinder Picket was wounded and [illegible] of North Carolina killed. Bennet and Paf[illegible] wounded.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The latest dispatches [from] Martinsburg reports the enemy routed, [Lee] having captured forty thousand prisoners on Sunday. This is the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very great, that of [the] enemy immense. Later dispatches dated [Sunday] night, stated our centre fell back [drawin]g the enemy from their works. Ewell [and Lo]ngstreet flanked the enemy and gained [the he]ights, when a general fight ensued, [resulti]ng in the route of the enemy. Lee captured forty thousand prisoners according to [acco]unts. The fight at Williamsburg was [betwee]n Imboden's cavalry and several infantry divisions, of cavalry, under Pleasonton.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Another telegram, dated Martinsburg, 6th, says the latest which seems reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating. The enemy advanced then, Gens Ewell and Longstreet advanced the right and left wings, surrounding the enemy

A lieutenant direct from Johnston's army says he left the army at the Big Black—that Johnston has been lately reinforced from Alabama and South Carolina, and that at present Johnston's army consists of five divisions, Loring's Breckinridge's French's, Walkers's and Jackson's, averaging eight thousand each, and Chamber's Brigade of eighteen hundred. At the time he left Johnston had thirty-nine thousand men in fighting order.

Bank's transports are held in check by 12 pieces of Artillery mounted 15 miles below Donaldsonville.

A special dispatch says:

Gen. Ewell has occupied York, Penn, dispersing the Militia who retreated across the Susquehannah, burned the bridges in the Cumberland valley. The *Northern Central Railroad* has been torn up by the Confederates.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Dispatches received here last night by the War Department, says a portion of D. H. Hill's corps attacked the enemy's force, four miles below Bolten's bridge yesterday afternoon, and drove them within five miles of the White House, capturing several prisoners. The State forces of enemy is twenty thousand.

A large number of the enemy is in King William county county and is reported marching in the direction of Hanover Court House There is no excitement here nearly every citizen resident has joined some military organization and for the present by general consent business is partially suspended. The enthusiasm at the commencement of the war was not more ardent than now more general than *the spirit which now animates all classes* and communities. Thompson Allen of Georgia, late chief clerk of the war tax has been appointed commissioners of Texas. The wheather is hot and cloudy.

RICHMONE July 3d.—The city is very quiet today. The State troops, under Gov. Letcher, several thousand strong, have repaired to places selected for temporary encampments. The men are in fine spirits. The military in adjoining counties are armed. Public opinion in regard to the demonstration of the Yankees near Richmond, is divided. Some believe Dix foolhardy enough to attempt to take the city. Others think that the move is to creat a more diversion, maturing on a large scale.

A large force of the enemy have gone in the direction of the Junction of the Fredericksburg railroad. The object is to destroy the bridges over the South Anna The Fredericksburg bridge is is well guarded.

RICHMOND July 3d, 9 P. M.—The train just arrived from the Junction reports that the Federals advanced in three columns.

ATLANTA, July 3—It is reported that Rosencrans is falling back. Bragg is re occupying Tullahoma with a strong force.

TANGIPAHO, July 1.—The New Orleans Era, of the 23d contains the following: Col. Bill Ellis, of Mouton's command, captured two Federal batteries on Bayou Desalemands, 18 miles from New Orleans. The ninth Connecticut Regiment was sent out from New Orleans to retake these batteries, and were also captured by the same party

A gentleman who ran the blockade from New Orleans on the 29th, reports that *the Confederates* made a raid into Algiers and destroyed all the government stores They also captured a train on the Opelousas Railroad, and then retired back to Bayou Desalemandes.

A telegraph dispatch was received in this city yesterday evening by Gen Johnston, to the following effect:

The Confederate cavalry had succeeded in capturing Algiers. Gens. Taylor and Magruder had taken the town of Kenner, the depot ten miles above New Orleans on the Jackson and Great Northern railroad, with the batteries embracing fifty siege guns which commanded the strip of land between the river and the marsh, which surrounds Lake Ponchatrain. Passengers arriving at Pontchatoula states that firing was heard in the direction of New Orleans later in the day.

It is probable our forces met with another line of breastworks in the vicinity of Carrollton, which would account for the firing after they had captured the batteries at Kenner.

If these reports be true, the fifty siege guns can be planted behind the levees, and the low stage of water will give us the plunging shot upon the enemy, and the river can be thoroughly commanded.

Northern Intelligence.

PANOLA, July 3.—Lee's army are all north of the Potomac. It passed through Hagerstown on the 27th towards Pennsylvania. Movements indicate a concentration north of Baltimore to destroy the railroads. Fighting took place at Harrisburg. The Federals were driven to the hills beyond. There was a general and tumultuous stampede of the citizens of Pensylvania. The railroads were thoroughly destoyed. The Federals evacuated Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 26th. The Governor ordered out the militia.

All reports concur that the enemy was defeated yesterday. He was driven three miles. Vast numbers of prisoners reported taken by Lee. The prisoners to be parolled are on their way to Richmond. We took the heights for which we had been contending, and captured forty thousand prisoners. They refused a parole. Picket's division is now guard'ng the prisoners to Martinsburg.

From our Natchez Correspondent.

NATCHEZ, July 9.—*The reported capture* of Vicksburg is not credited here. Rev. G. H Clinton, Methodist Minister at this place, was in the country yesterday and states having met an old acquaintance who left Vicksburg on Saturday evening last. The only evidence we have that it has capitulated is the statement of several paroled prisoners.

The whole report may have originated from the celebration of the fourth of July by the Yankees, still it is possible that Vicksburg has fallen.

Official dispatches from Gen. Green say the fort at Donaldsonville was not taken. Gen. Green says, I attacked the Fort but was repulsed with heavy loss. He states that his loss was 279. Capt. Muggap, says there are two forts there—a fort within a fort. That several of our troops succeeded in getting inside of the outer fort but were driven out

Brig Gen. Majors was wounded in the left arm Major Ragsdale was killed. He says that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was 276. Twenty-two Lieutenants were killed.

PETERSBURG, July 3—The New York Herald of the 30th says the enemy has not advanced on Harrisburg. Late accounts speak of skirmishing at various points on the South side of the Susquehannah. At Oysterville and at Marysville, all our forces were within the defences At Sommerset yesterday the rebels had torn up the tract at Marysville and Sikesville, thirty one miles from Baltimore Damage at the latter place slight Gen Early, rebel, had levied on authorities of York for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, four hundred thousand in green backs, twenty thousand barrels of flour, thirty thousand bushels of corn, three thousand pairs of shoes and stockings, coats and hats, five hundred bags of coffee, large quantities of sugar and groceries

Gen. Early says he will occupy the place permanently The defenders are in the entrenchments at Harrisburg preparing for an attack to-day. The enemy is reported crossing the river at Barberry on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania railroad. The greatest alarm and activity prevails in Philadelphia Major Gen Downs has issued a stiring proclamation appealing to the citizens to defend their houses There was a great panic in stocks yesterday. The coal dealers had a meeting and resolved to close their coaling until the crisis passed The merchants resolved to raise a million of dollars for defences. A board of brokers raised twenty-five thousand dollars to be divided among five hundred men who may enlist for the emergency.

A line of entrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow. The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, valued at one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, was burned on the 27th to keep the rebels out of town. A rebel cavalry force is committing considerable depradations among the horses and cattle around Washington city, at Drainsville and Long Bridge They also made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Maryland on Sunday, seizing all the finest horses to take the places of their jaded ones; some few showed themselves near Washington, at Selma Springs, five miles from the city. They stopped the stage, which connected the railroad at Laurel, and took the horses

Rosencrans' army intends to advance at different gaps of the mountains. His forces have had several skirmishes with the enemy in every case with success Rebel General Claiborne is represented killed at Liberty Gap

At New York gold closed at 147½. Middling cotton, common, 71c

The Confederate States' cruise s are represented as destroying vessels by the dozen on the coast of Massachusetts.

☞ The San Antonio "News" of the 6th says;

"Gen Chambers addressed the citizens of San Antonio Thursday night, in the court yard of the Menger Hotel. He commenced by repelling the various charges made against him, which he did to the satisfaction of his friends. He said in the event of his election he would see that the laws were rigidly enforced, and that his administration should be characterized by an impartial desire to mete out evenhanded justice to every section of the State. That he would hold up the arms of the President and aid him in carrying the country through this eventful struggle. That our salvation depended on maintaining the Constitution, and that he would not countenance the least departure from it."

☞ The three star writer of the San Antonio Herald is *a rara avis in natura*, and as we have been the means of producing this mocking bird we shall feel considerable interest in his tuneful melodies. The commencement of each sentence is pregnant with some humorous sarcasm, but the obtrusive *period* puts a *stop* to his bubbling wit before it wells to the surface. He evidently means something, and unless overtaken by the *bursting* fate of one of his ambitious *toady* progenitors we will live to see it.

"Thus have we seen a Magpie in the street,
A chattering bird we often meet,
A bird for curiosity well known,
With head awry and curious eye,
Peep *knowingly* into a marrow-bone"

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District.

Since the withdrawal of our heroic General, John A Wharton, I have consented to become a candidate for Congress I am known to many of you, and will publish a list of appointments, and, as far as practicable, address you before the election. I am a planter and stock-raiser, engaged exclusively in these pursuits.

"I voted for the ordinance of secession, and did what I could to insure its adoption by the people. I have done all in my power, in the Legislature, and as an individual to assist the brave defenders of our rights, and provide for the wants of their families, and have given a cordial support to the administration of our able and patriotic President.

The limits of a circular will not permit me to lay down any general course of policy I would pursue, if elected, Our present business, as a government, and as individuals, is war, UNCEASING, ENERGETIC war, until the vandal hosts are driven from our land; our independence acknowledged, and we vindicate our inalienable right to self-government To this end I will aid, if elected in the passage of every constitutional and just measure intended to strengthen the administration, raise men, procure supplies, enhance our currency, and place our gallant armies on the best possible war footing. I will urge upon Congress the defence of our suffering frontier, from the relentless Indian, and the adjustment and payment of the sums spent by the State for that purpose.

Without attempting to enumerate the various duties which may devolve upon me, I pledge myself to perform them honestly, fearlessly and faithfully.

Very respectfully,
E D. TOWNES.

Travis County, July 7th, 1863. tw&w1t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.

Hon PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.

Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.

F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.

C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.

Capt. M. H. BOWERS.

J. LEWIS KING of Travis County

Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

THOS H. JONES, of Travis.

JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.

GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.

Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B F. CARTER, of Travis County.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Austin, That it shall not be lawful for slaves or free persons of color to congregate on the streets, or other place off of the owners premises, in company or companies, larger than two in number, except for religious services, in churches.

All persons violating the provisions hereof, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished with not less than ten nor more than twenty-five lashes, on the bare back.

S. G. HAYNE, Mayor.

Approved July 6, 1863. july14 tw1t.

12 OR FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES for sale for Confederate money. Also an Ambulance. They may be seen on the plantation of Dr. Rowe, six miles below Austin. JOHN P. FORD,

July 11th, 1863. july14-tw1t.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE,
Austin, July 8, 1863.

All communications relating to Conscript matters in this State, must be addressed to Col. John S. Ford, Commandant Conscripts, Capt. W. C. Walsh, Assistant Commandant Conscripts, or Lt. J. Henry Trask, Adjutant, Austin, Texas, and must be marked "Official Business."

By order of JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel and Commandant Conscripts.
J. HENRY TRASK, Lt. and Adj't. july11 tw3t

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc—will be published August 1st, 1863 Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred. Sent by mail, post, paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy; $16 per dozen; $100 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w&tw1m. Pub.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

"We had the pleasure of meeting Gen Chambers "in town a day or two since. He gave us to under-"stand that he is devoted to the integrity of the "Constitution, *fully endorses what has been said upon* "*that subject by this paper.*"—*Houston Telegraph, May 1st.*

"For Gen. Chambers, we entertain a high personal "regard, and in nothing we have said, do we desire "to be considered as reflecting upon him, or either "of the other distinguished men who are before the "people for Governor."—*Houston Telegraph, June 22d.*

"General Chambers shows that he is thoroughly "conversant with all the great interests of the State. "Indeed, his long residence in the country, and his "active participation in its eventful vicissitudes, "from a period anterior to our revolutionary strug-"gles down to the present day, has made all our "history and all our legislation, familiar to his "mind."—*Galveston News.*

☞ We are authorized to announce N. G. SHIPLEY, of Travis County, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney General.

Democracy and Constitutional Rights.

When we took charge of the Gazette, we distinctly laid down the platform upon which we should conduct it—that of a strict construction of the Confederate Constitution, and the doctrine of State Rights. We contend for principle and the rights of the people, and, as long as reason suffices to guide us, will never deviate from the great land marks to bow the knee to power or to worship men.

The war in which we are engaged is one of principle and constitutional rights, against a fanatical party and a despotic administration. Let this important fact be remembered by our people, and let them hereafter guard against the shoals and quicksands that wrecked the old Union, and protest against any and all inovations that may be made upon the rights of the States, should any such be attempted by our present Government on the administration. Such a *rule of* action constitutes Constitutional Democracy, and, had it been insisted upon in 1820, when the rights of the South were first invaded, a precedent would have been established that might have epabled the States now dissevered to have remained harmoniously under the same government. Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Calhoun, and others, understanding the principles that underlaid the Federal Union, assumed this stand, but their warning voices fell upon heedless ears, and the consequences are such as they foretold and such as we now see them. We are fighting against the power of the *Northern States*, which, by an act of unparalleled usurpation, has been consolidated in the hands of Mr. Lincoln and his administration. The Northern people are enslaved—their Constitutional rights are disregarded—free speech is denied them—the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, and the persons of the people are incarcerated without warrant of law. This tremendous usurpation, this unprecedented despotism, has been brought about by the insensate clamor of the people in behalf of the administration—which they proclaimed should have dictatorial powers, the Constitution and State rights to the contrary notwithstanding, in order that the great rebellion might be crushed. Lincoln seized the power thus thrown at his feet and after having used it to deprive the people of all freedom, like the prophet of Khorassan, draws aside the veil, and disclosing his hideous features, proclaims:

"Here, ye wise fools, behold your light your star;
Ye would be dupes and idiots, and ye are!"

We hate, aye, abhor them; but let us not in the extreme of our anger, *and while we are contending for Constitutional liberty and State rights*, imitate their example in surrendering up our liberties to the administration, and placing it in their power to act, if they feel so disposed, the *role* of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Jefferson Davis, when judged by his antecedents, is a pure and noble-minded patriot, but the *Constitution and the laws give him and his Cabinet power enough.* Let us not, at the request of the unreflecting and unwise, render to him powers equal to those now wielded by Lincoln. To that extent we trust no man or men. The devil himself was *an angel* when he marshalled his host against the Lord of Heaven Davis and his administration are but men, and the exercise of unlimited or usurped power might make them our masters, and us their slaves. But a few months ago, martial law, a monster, unknown to our Constitution and laws, was exercised over our people in almost every section of the Confederacy. The will of the military commander was declared to be the sole limit of his authority. The clamor raised in Congress against this high handed usurpation compelled the administration to put an end to it by order, and in no part of our land would such a law now be tolerated. There are unwise and unreflecting men who, in order to elect an unknown man Governor of this State, would advise our people differently, who denounce as disloyal and opposed to the administration of Mr. Davis those who would confine their action to the Constitution and laws of the land. Military necessity can claim no such sacrifice at our hands. We take the following from the columns of the Telegraph, which would read well in the Washington Chronicle, over the signature of Chase or Seward.

"Beware of all attempts to elect men at the ap-"proaching election who are either secretly or "openly opposed to the Administration In times "of great public trial and danger, like these, noth-"ing can be so dangerous as dissension among "ourselves, and particularly a division in our "councils. Not only let us elect none openly op-"posed to the Government, to which we have "entrusted our public affairs, but none as well "against whom, either from their past course, "their present surroundings, or from the fact that "*the disaffected are voting generally for them*, the "shadow of a suspicion can be raised. It is no "time now to run any risk of this kind"

This is but a stab in the back at Gen. Chambers, and those of our citizens, candidates for office, who denounced as illegal and impolitic the cotton orders of Hebert, Bee and Magruder These orders have been since denounced by the Secretary of War himself, and yet Gen. Chambers is to be held up as disloyal for having maintained the same, and for having insisted that necessary steps should be taken to defend Texas against invasion. Are our people insane, that they should, upon such pitiful charges, discard the man who has manifested his devotion to the country by his every act and deed, to make room for one concerning whose antecedents they are left in total darkness? God and our country *forbid!*

☞ It will be seen by the following communication from the wife of Ex-Governor Clark, that his name is requested to be withdrawn from the canvass, *not to favor the election of any other candidate*, but from purely *patriotic* motives. As a matter of course, Ex-Governor Clark will not be considered a candidate, but, at the same time, his friends will be *privileged* to exercise their right of suffrage without regard to the dictation of the wire-working politicians, who attempted to construe his withdrawal solely for the purpose of elevating *their* candidate to the Governorship. The letter speaks for itself, and proves that we were right in denying the authority of Mr. Garrison to withdraw Col. Clark's name in the manner attempted.

AUSTIN, JULY 13th, 1863.

Editor of the Gazette:

At the solicitation of friends, my husband, Col. Ed. Clark, permitted his name to be used in connection with the office of *Governor*. He is now in the army, where, I trust, he will render valuable service to the country. You will, therefore, leave his name out of your paper as one of the candidates for that office.

Respectfully,
M. M. CLARK.

I am the mother of Col. Clark, and approve of the above.
M. H. CLARK.

☞ The Bellville Countryman is not yet prepared to decide between Chambers and Murrah, but says "we *have* been inclined to support the former"

You had better come out soon, neighbor, or it will be too late, and aid in trying to elect the man suited to the occasion.

☞ The Marshall Republican hears very encouraging accounts of Col. Graham's canvass, and says he will be returned to Congress by an overwhelming vote.

The same paper says Col. Murrah was in Clarksville on the 26th ult., and he will doubtless be enabled to visit a large portion of the West before the election.

☞ See City Ordinance in to-day's paper, relating to negroes.

☞ Speaking of the controversy in relation to the election of Governor, the San Antonio News says.

"We have refrained from taking any part in it, because we saw no principles involved. It is a mere personal affair and has been so treated by those engaged in the controversy. The San Antonio Herald devotes almost an entire page to the abuse of Gen. Chambers."

If the San Antonio Herald has made a personal affair of it, we certainly have not, though we have been most unwillingly drawn into a controversy we did not seek. We have no personal preference for Gen. Chambers, any more than we should have had for any other man presenting the same claims, and endorsed by all the leading men in our State for a high position in the army; and it was in view of the great probability of the services of the Governor being required in the field, that mainly induced us to give him our support Being so far the only paper in the State that has advocated the claims of Gen Chambers, we presumed the press would have also been satisfied to place the claims of *their* candidate before the people, without seeking to compass his election by trying to detract from the merits of his opponent. Some of our cotemporaries have however pursued a different course, and have devoted column after column to the abuse of Gen. Chambers, without saying one word in behalf of their candidate, or letting the people know one single act that he has performed to entitle him to the high position he aspires to. This has caused us to act on the defensive, and as they decline to say one word about the man of their choice, the onus fall upon us to furnish such items of his record as may be within our reach. We do this without any personal feeling in the matter, either towards Mr. Murrah or his friends. When a man becomes a candidate for popular favor, all his acts are fit subjects for discussion, and our only object has been from the first, to place before our readers the facts, so far as we have been able to gather them, which have led us to give our preference to Gen. Chambers, at this particular time, for our next Governor.

☞ We publish to-day a short circular from Judge Townes, who is now a candidate to represent the Second District in Congress. Our acquaintance with the Judge has been short, but we hear him spoken of in the highest terms, where he is best known. Though a little late in taking the field, while the question of secession was pending, he came in, in time to vote for the measure, and used all the influence he could bring to bear in causing its adoption by the people. He is a man of fine talents, an excellent speaker, and has had considerable experience in the business of legislation, having represented this district both in the House and Senate of the State Legislature.

Before coming to Texas, he was elected Chancellor, or Judge of the Court of Chancery in Alabama, where he acquired considerable reputation as a jurist. Since our separation from the North, he has been a sound and consistent advocate for sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war; and if elected we have no doubt he will do all in his power to uphold the Administration, and also secure for Texas that protection which she may need from the General Government. We would refer our readers to his circular.

General Chambers.

We find the following letter in the Houston Telegraph, under the above heading, which, to say the *least of it* exhibits a spirit of liberality on the part of the editor, strangely in contrast with his neighbor of the "News," who has received "quite a lengthy and well written communication in support of Gen. Chambers as our next Governor, which he would publish, but that it will be a greater expense than he can well bear." Though the Telegraph has *two long articles*, one headed General *T. J. Chambers* and the other *Pendleton Murrah* in the same issue, it can afford to publish the following:

Editor Telegraph:—A writer in the Telegraph of July 2d over a starry signature (and he evidently thinks himself a starr writer, equal to three stars of the seventh magnitude,) says: "The Circular of Gen. Chambers is calculated to *mislead* men who have come to this State of late years."

This is a naked assertion—just such an one as a man would make when *he* tried to *mislead*. Because, the writer does not show that there is an untruth in the Circular - he does not attempt to show it. He does not show, or attempt to show, that the views and recommendations contained in the Circular are unsound or unwise. But because Gen. Chambers aspired to serve his country with a command in the Mexican war, and again in the present war, that he ought not to be elected Governor of the State. Is this logical, or just? Is there anything wrong in a man wishing a command in the service, when he invited the most rigorous examination as to qualifications and acquirements in every branch of military science? What incentive to him who "burns the midnight oil" to qualify himself for any emergency that may befall him or his country, if he is not permitted to ask of his Government an examination of his merits and qualifications, and a position equal to them? Is Gen Chambers a charlatan—a cheat? This was easily tested; for he respectfully solicited an investigation into his qualifications for a command Could he have done more? He could not in the ranks as a private—here, he could only exhibit courage, as hundreds of thousands of our soldiers have done; and, besides, the recommendations of his State claimed for him the most respectful consideration.

Again; The writer says, Gen. Chambers is "something of a monomaniac." People have always differed about the motives of men's conduct. I remember hearing a school-mate exclaim, "What a fool!" when he read in Roman history of a soldier leaping into a yawning chasm to save his country. Maybe Gen. Chambers was something of a monomaniac when, in 1836 he poured ed ten thousand hard Mexican dollars (a little fortune then for a Texan) into the empty Treasury of his country, then struggling for independence against Mexican consolidation. Maybe he was "something of a monomaniac," when the Texas Congress "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress be tendered to Gen Chambers, for the zeal and ability with which he has defended and sustained the cause of Texas, and the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties imposed upon him by his commission, in sending to her aid men, arms, supplies, by a sacrifice of his private fortune." Maybe he was "something of a monomaniac" when, in 1840, he again offered his sword and services (he had no money then) to repel the invading Mexican. Maybe he was "something of a monomaniac" when, in 1860, with others of his fellow-citizens, he called upon his countrymen to meet in convention, and to resist Northern wrong and aggression. Yes, surely he was a monomaniac "stark staring mad," when a year ago, when his country was invaded, and his countrymen's blood had flowed like water, at the age of sixty years he left home, fortune, wife and child, and on the plains of Richmond bared his breast to the battle storm of the enemy.

But, fellow citizens, freemen of Texas, if we were all mad like him, would not *our struggling* country soon be free? SOUTHRON.

☞ The political articles in this paper, almost from the commencement of the Gubernatorial canvass, have been furnished us by a gentleman of this city, who will contribute to our columns, until after the election. Our business requires us to be frequently absent from home, besides which, as we stated when we took charge of the Gazette, politics are somewhat out of our line We are at this time endeavoring to secure the services of an able political writer to take charge of that department, as we know that a paper published at the Capital would possess but little interest, if entirely neutral on that subject.

We regret to learn that some of our friends have taken exceptions to some paragraphs which appeared in our paper last week, during our absence. All that we can say is, that during the excitement of a canvass like the present, it is difficult to avoid giving offence to some where no offence is intended. We have been exposed to attacks from all sides, and those opposed to Gen Chambers have seen fit to adopt this course in preference to running their candidate upon his own merits; therefore, we have had no alternative left but to reply to such articles *in self defence*, which were more directly personal than anything that has ever appeared in our colums.

So far as regards the leading political articles which have been published in our paper, they are from the pen of a gentleman of high standing in this community, who is responsible for the correctness of any statements he has made.

LAMPASAS, June 28, 1863.

Editor Gazette:

DEAR SIR: We observe in your issue of 23d inst., a communication from Camp Colorado, under the non de plume of "Rifle," in which he says: "It is *rumored* that an expedition of some 150 is getting up secretly in Lampasas and other counties, for the purpose of going to Mexico," and asks "What's in the wind?"

Now, in sheer justice to our county, we answer, that we are entirely ignorant of any expedition being gotten up for any purpose or destination. We do know that it is impossible to get up a scout to pursue the Indians, now among us, and of whom he has, doubtless, heard. We have examined the wind attentively, but have not been able to discover anything in it, but would say in regard to this statement: "We have often met with many a breeze, but never such a blow!"

Thos. Pratt, Mark Bean, R. D. McAnally, T. C. Jackson, Ben. Gooch, Sam. Williams, et als.

☞ The Telegraph publishes a general order to-day, to the effect that the drafted militia be ordered into camps on Monday the 5th of Aug.

Died.—In this city on the morning of the 1st inst., in the 34th year of her age, after a protracted illness, Mrs ADELINE B. NEAL, wife of Col. J. Neal. Mrs N. was a daughter of the late Col. M. Bean, of Cole Hill, Arkansas.

Dallas Herald and Little Rock True Democrat please copy.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
Austin, Texas

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863. NO. 120.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 3½ o'clock, with the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph is in receipt of special dispatches, by Pony Express, from Alexandria, with dates to the 12th, giving full confirmation of the fall of Vicksburg. Our former reports appear to have been correct. Vicksburg has been starved out, while Johnston's force was too small to attack Grant in his entrenchments and raise the siege. The Telegraph learns that Johnston had but 40,000 men, while Grant's force was three or four times that number, and his works were as strong as those of Vicksburg. Our last Stronghold on the Mississippi is now gone, as Port Hudson also surrendered on the 9th, owing, we presume, to the capitulation of Vicksburg. Memphis is reported to have been taken by our forces, and Gen. Lee is said to have taken Washington. These reports are received from Federal officers, and brought by a paroled prisoner from Vicksburg. Lee's capture of Washington is by no means improbable, as it was almost entirely surrounded by our forces according to the late t accounts.

We copy the following dispatches from the Telegraph:

ALEXANDRIA, July 12th.

It becomes my painful duty to send on by express the sad news of the fall of Vicksburg, which is now confirmed.

Vicksburg fell, as I stated in my last dispatch, July 4th, and we have further information that Port Hudson capitulated July 9th, at 12 m. As all our information has been derived from Natchez and Monroe, I send the news which has been received from those sources up to to this date.

From the Monroe Register extra of the 9th, I clip the following;

MONROE, La, Thursday, July 9th.—

Vicksburg has fallen—General Lee in WASHINGTON—Memphis Taken.

Telegraphed to the Register, Delhi, La., July 8th, 1863.

Vicksburg was surrendered to the Federal army, Saturday morning, July 4, at 10 o'clk, not to the force of arms but for the want of provisions. Some who escaped by swimming the Mississippi river, reports that the terms of surrender were not definitely known when they left, but that the garrison would be paroled.

They also report that as soon as the terms of parole could be settled Gen. Grant would immediately issue orders to move on Gen. Johnston.

Since writing the above, I learn that Capt. Scott, of this parish, has just arrived, who says he was paroled, and the whole garrison had been, or would be, paroled—the officers going out with their side arms.

He also states that the Federal officers told him that Memphis had been taken by our forces, and that Gen Lee had taken Washington City. The report is generally credited by the Federals.

From the Natchez Courier, July 11,]

VICKSBURG,

It was with doubt and fear on our own part that we announced the surrender of Vicksburg yesterday morning.

Reports, apparently reliable, have since accumulated, placing the capitulation beyond a doubt. Some of the paroled veterans, of a year's contest, have reached their homes, telling their own sad disappointment and fearful sufferings in the bitter siege, never before recorded.

For many months they have constantly labored, watched and fought for their cherished object, but have been compelled to give up or starve.

The information we have says that our forces were reduced to the worst extremity for food. At the capitulation they had nothing but peas and corn ground meal whereby to sustain life.

Before the capitulation the Confederate breastworks in the rear of the city were blown up, but we did not learn whether by the enemy or the Confederate garrison. The garrison was paroled on these terms, as we learn by an official document, which is doubtless correct. The officers and men were to be paroled on the morning of the 4th of July. The proposition was made on the evening of the 3rd.

Each regiment stacked its arms in the place designated They were then marched near the trenches, where complete rolls were made of each company, their names and numbers. At the display of a white flag upon the works, they were then marched from the fortifications, with all of their personal baggage—the officers being allowed their side arms. They had done all they could to hold Vicksburg, and the disappointment to the brave soldiers was equally bitter with that of the people outside the fortifications.

PORT HUDSON.

Our telegraphic information from Woodville, states that Port Hudson's fortifications surrendered to the enemy on Thursday, July 9, at 12 o'clock M. We have no particulars. So the Mississippi river is probably open so far as Vicksburg and Port Hudson fortifications are concerned. The little post of Port Hudson has held out nobly, but the fall of Vicksburg we suppose was the cause of the capitulation.

NEW ORLEANS.

A report reached this city yesterday, that Gen. Dick Taylor and his forces captured New Orleans last Wednesday. We give the rumor for what it is worth, much preferring to have something official about the matter. There is no question but that Gen. Taylor is in the neighborhood of that city.

The telegraphic courier arrived at Fayette yesterday morning, but brought no news. We have nothing reliable from Gen Johnston's army.

Report says Gen. Breckinridge was engaged at the Edwards Depot yesterday. We shall probably have further news to day or to-morrow.

The Daily and Weekly Courier will close after this number.

The capitulation of Vicksburg, and occupation by the enemy, will doubtless cut off all mails to the west of us, break telegraphic communication in these parts in a few days, and so much derange matters that we could not publish a reliable journal, if we would.

GEN. LEE'S GREAT VICTORY.

The news which we publish to-day from Gen. Lee's army is decidedly interesting. If we take the New York World's estimate of the remaining force in the Potomac army—fifty thousand—there are probably none but the wounded left to tell the tale of their distressed countrymen. If, as is reported, Gen. Lee has taken forty thousand prisoners, the remnant of Fighting Joe's army is probaly numbeted among the things that were.

SOUTHERN LOUISIANA.

Maj. Gen. Taylor's endorsement on the report of Gen. Green, of the affair at Donaldsonville, reads thus:

HD. QUARTER'S DIST. WEST LA.,
Thibodeauxville, July 6.

No engagement during the war has illustrated more signally the desperate valor of Confederate troops than the attack on this position. Although the attack in some respects may have been an unwise one, I am not disposed to attach the slightest censure to so gallant a soldier as Gen. Green, whose disposition is to attack the enemy wherever he finds him.

R. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. Comd'g.

The Natchez Courier, of the 11th, after describing the fall of Vicksburg, says:

Heroically have they sustained themselves in all their trials. While the Walnut Hills have been made a lake of burning fire, the Confederates faltered not. It was only when emaciated, worn out by hunger and fatigue, broken down by constant fighting and constant watching that he thinks of capitulation. His toils are for success, and his night dreams are always cheerful until starvation stares him in the face. We can only imagine their sad feelings when the last scanty ration was issued.

We feel sorrowful ourselves, but we do not despond. The fall of Vicksburg is a severe blow, but while we are experiencing its bad effects in the Valley of the Mississippi, it is some consolation to know that the prime movers against us are meeting with pain and tribulation in the foul dens which they inhabit at Washington City. They are shaking in their shoes and well they might, for Lee and his brave army encircle them.

We cannot close without noticing the dogged perseverance of the invader undo. Gen. Grant and Com. Porter in this war upon the city of the hills.

For more than nine months has the enemy persevered in the taking of Vicksburg. Millions upon millions of money has been expended; hundreds of thousands of human lives have been sacrificed in the work, but the business is only accomplished by a seige, mining and starvation.

Their object is accomplished, but the means by which it was attained would have appeared far better with any nation of people than those calling themselves "free born Americans."

We admire their perseverance, but have doubts of the glory obtained by the manner of its accomplishment

☞ The Telegraph publishes the following list, which has been prepared by E R. Lane, Acting Adjutant 4th Regiment, T. M. V., and mailed at Franklin, La., July 5th:

List of Casualities in the 4th Regiment T. M. V. in the action of the 28th June, 1863, at a Federal fort near Donaldsonville.

Company A, Capt. L. Stevenson Commanding—Killed, Lt T. H. D. Cartwright. Wounded, A. D. Furgison, slightly in side; A S Gillespie, slightly in head.

Co. D, H. D. Carter, Lt. Commanding.—Missing, Joseph Blackman, Robert McDaniel, Thos. Coker. Wounded, James Gilleland, in the hands of the enemy; Alex. Phillips, badly.

Co — has C Linn commanding—Wounded, Corp J J Hall, slightly, in arm; Private R D Tippett, badly in both thighs.

Co E—Lt Rufus Trrotter commanding—Wounded, L W Carr, slightly in knee.

Co F—Capt J M Crooson commanding—Wounded, W H H Haurey, slightly in leg; missing, private J B Ether.

Co G—Lt Voglesang commanding—Killed, Corporal H Sternenberg, wounded, private H Frankman; missing, B Harkenson and C Harkenson.

Co. H, Lt. Fonloy Commanding.—Wounded—Wm. McCriston, badly in the leg, James McCriston in the arm badly, Wm Perryin in the leg badly, John Morris in leg badly, Wm. Old in hip slightly, Wm. H. Harborough in leg slightly, R. G. Bruton slightly in the wrist, John Williamson slightly in the breast, A. J. Dees slightly in the knee.

Co. I, Capt I. H Odell Commanding.—Lt W E Moore slightly in the face, private B F Blan dangerously and in the hands of the enemy, Wm H Gray slightly in the face.

Co. K, Capt W W Ford Commanding,—Wounded, B F Brunton slightly in hip and side, Corporal E D Hoyt slightly in head, Sergt. B F Hill slightly in the neck.

Later from Mexico.

The Brownsville Flag of the 26th, says:

"The French are in possession of the capital of Mexico, the Mexicans making no resistance.

President Juarez has arrived in San Louis Potosi from whence he publishes an address to the people, assuring them that the war would still be conducted with vigor against the French until an honorable peace was made.

In the neighboring State of Tamaulipas apprehensions are expressed of another revolution, the knowing ones asserting that Gen. Miramon was preparing to head a movement of some character. We are not posted as to the nature of the revolution, but we sincerely hope that it will be of a different character from the one carried on by Carvajal.

There is a great scarcity of provisions prevailing in Nuevo Leon, and Gov. Viduarri is making every effort to relieve the suffering of the poor.

SAN MARCOS, July 1st, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your valuable paper to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts, donated for the use of the sick of my company. It was collected by Dr. Davis and others at the Post Office in San Marcos, in a few minutes time: Mrs. Sallie B Storey, $10, James Ford, $5; H. Cheatham, $20; Felix Kyle, $5; D. Wilson, $5; C. Erhard $10; G. B Ezell, $2½; Wm. Earnest $5; S Dixon, $5; Edward Johns, $5; H W. Davis, $10; J. F. Brown, $10; L M. Council $3; J. W. Sterndon, $10; John Conley, $5; Wm. Kyser $5; Nelson Tuttle $5; D. R. Cocherham $3; S B Bales $5; J L. Malone $10; Cash $10; Jennings O'Bancon $1; W. A. Young $5; Wiley Bagley $2; L H. Armstrong $1; P. F. Preton $5; T. L. Tyons $5; Geo. Westerfield $5; A. J. Thomas $5; Milam Caldwell $10; J. S. Travis $5, E. Lawson $2½; C. V. Littlepage $5; B. A. Ragsdale $5; Jesses Driskill $5; Wm. Huett $5; Cash $2½; S. R. McKie $10. Total, $227 50.

In behalf of the company I have the honor to command, permit me, through your paper, to tender the thanks of the company to the above named donors The people of Hays have ever shown their willingness to assist in our glorious cause, and it is only necessary for the soldiers from Hays county to make their wants known at home to have them supplied.

Mr. Editor there is a young lady of this neighborhood, who, through her own exertion, has purchased two six shooters and given them to her two brothers, who are in the service, besides giving them many other articles for their out-fit. Can any other county boast of such a self-sacrificing and devoted young lady as this? With such true and patriotic devotion on the part of the ladies of our country, we can but succeed.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES G. STOREY,
Capt. Com'd. Co A,
32 Regiment Texas Cavalry.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,
Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,
Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,
E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,
N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)
THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)
ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,
Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

Col. C. C. Herbert's Re-election to Congress.

As a duty to the Government, the people, and to myself, I would be permitted to lay before my fellow-citizens, the testimony which circumstances have enabled me to give in support of the claims Col Herbert has upon his constituents for the position above referred to—or rather to make known to his constituents the indebtedness they owe Col. Herbert for his faithful services:

In the early part of January 1862, I came to Richmond, strongly prejudiced against Col. Hebert—having opposed his proceeding election accordingly From that time to the present day, mostly in person, and part of the time, through my friends and representatives, I have become aware of his extraordinary and successful energy in all matters of interest to the country, to his people, and particularly to the poor, sick, and downtrodden soldiers. Men of the ripest judgement in such matters, pronounce his course, as a Congressman, practical, wise, independent and free of that unhallowed disposition so injurious to sound legislation. This, together with his remarkable energy and earnestness, explains the opinion so unanimous among those who witness his course, that there is not a more valuable man to the Country in its Legislative Halls. His services are not confined to matters of public interest, nor to his friends, or acquaintances. But, whenever there is a wrong committed, injustice done, misery and want to be relieved within his hearing and power to correct and relieve, there you will find Col Herbert. This is the testimony of hundreds who have been recipients of, and witnesses to, the Colonels ever ready help.

The course Col. H. pursued, in the enterprise under my charge, is perhaps the best proof of his disinterestedness. He considered this of great importance to the country; therefore, without being called upon, and with the full knowledge no doubt of my opposition to him, he took hold of the enterprise as a matter of general interest, with his usual energy; with what success I may be permitted at some future time to make known with prudence. Without knowing who, if any one, may compete with Col. Herbert in this election, I conscientiously give him my feeble support, and thus do amend for my former opposition.

Richmond June 6th, 1863. ROBERT CREUZBAR.
July 13tw&wtd.

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc—will be published August 1st, 1863. Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at those rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w&twlm. Pub.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE,
Austin, July 8, 1863.

All communications relating to Conscript matters in this State, must be addressed to Col. John S. Ford, Commandant Conscripts, Capt. W. C. Walsh, Assistant Commandant Conscripts, or Lt. J. Henry Trask, Adjutant, Austin, Texas, and must be marked "Official Business."

By order of JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel and Commandant Conscripts.
J. HENRY TRASK, Lt. and Adj't. july11-tw3t

$100 REWARD.—Stolen a beautiful white mare, four years old, branded [illegible] recently purchased of Mr. Wm. M. Gilleland. The above reward will be paid for mare and thief, or $50 for either, if delivered to Capt. J. [illegible] McKinney, Q. M., this city. W. T. MECHLING,
july 16 tw3t Major of Artillery.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS.—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2 All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P M, on the day before publication to insure insertion.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

"We had the pleasure of meeting Gen Chambers "in town a day or two since He gave us to under- "stand that he is devoted to the integrity of the "Constitution, *fully endorses what has been said upon "that subject by this paper*"—*Houston Telegraph, May 1st.*

"For Gen. Chambers, we entertain a high personal "regard, and in nothing we have said, do we desire "to be considered as reflecting upon him, or either "of the other distinguished men who are before the "people for Governor."—*Houston Telegraph, June 22d.*

"General Chambers shows that he is thoroughly "conversant with all the great interests of the State. "Indeed, his long residence in the country, and his "active participation in its eventful vicissitudes, "from a period anterior to our revolutionary strug- "gles down to the present day, has made all our "history and all our legislation, familiar to his "mind"—*Galveston News*

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. A M. GENTRY, as an independent candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, at the ensuing election for State officers.

☞ The most infallible test of ignorance and narrow mindedness that history furnishes us is the ridicule with which all great discoverers and their works are met with. "Some men's minds are like the pupils of the eye, the more light you pour into them, the more narrow and contracted they become." Prometheus was bound to the rock for having discovered fire, and no one dared cut the chain and interpose between him and the Vulture. Galileo was made to walk upon his knees for having asserted that the earth revolved around the sun. Bacon wrote for a future age. Columbus was driven as a Utopian or mad man from court to court. The inventor of the steam engine was laughed at Mesmer was declared a charlatan, and Biology a myth. In the olden time, when the world was saturated with religious bigotry, all great innovators upon the domain of ignorance were summarily disposed of by being burned at the stake, or incarcerated in prison; now, folly and ignorance treat them with ridicule, but the wise and reflecting investigate and experiment. Sometimes these followers of Democritus pay dearly for their malicious mirth, as was the case with the Federal commanders of the blockaders off Norfolk, when destroyed by that "*aqueous* humbug" the Merrimack. Steam ships navigate the ocean, and steam cars and wagons the land. Would any one, not an idiot, unless unprincipled and corrupt, ridicule and treat with contempt the efforts of any man of mechanical talent who endeavored to compass both by the same mechanism? This is the sum and substance of Gen. Chamber's offending. He has, in the opinion of those capacitated to judge of such matters, achieved the object for which he labored, and the good, true and patriotic citizens of our State will treat with the scorn and contempt they deserve, the scoffers and detractors the clique have hounded upon his track. This is not the first time in the political history of the country, that such reprehensible practices have been resorted to, to break down a gentleman whose only crime seems to be *that he has, in every way his gifts and acquirements allowed, served, and sought to serve, his country.* The great apostle of Democracy Mr. Jefferson, for having invented a plow that proved a failure, was ridiculed and laughed at as a schemer, by the ignorant and malignant; but even the clique will scarcely contend that his unsuccessful mechanical talent unfitted him to be the Executive of his State, or rendered him any the less a statesman.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Stanton has decided that the acceptance of $300 in lieu of service is pernicious and not mandatory; that he is not a national treasurer, and has no time to hunt up substitutes. The President concurs, and the clause selling exemptions at $300 will be practically ignored. Conscripts must hire substitutes at their own price, or volunteers will be called for to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men.

☞ The General laws of the last Legislature have just been printed at this office in pamphlet form. We have a few copies on hand for sale at $2,50 including postage.

☞ We take the following from the Clarksville Standard, and consider it the most just and stinging rebuke yet administered to the defamers of General Chambers. It is by persecution alone that the clique and their adherents expect to defeat General Chambers, and it must be acknowledged that they have been so much engaged in their work of personal detraction as to have forgotten Mr. Murrah entirely We are rejoiced to see that there are some of our cotemporaries who not only refuse to stoop to this shameful trickery, but like Chas. DeMorse, speak of it with burning indignation

"We coincide with the Herald that Mr Murrah has "devoted his whole time and talent" during the present war, "to the plain practical issues of life, (and if the maxim be true, that the welfare of the individual, is the good of the State) then, to the good of the Confederacy, It was indeed a strange, wonderful freak of fancy, that led T. J. Chambers, a man of nearly three score years, as a volunteer to join our army, and in the seven days battle before Richmond to bear himself with conspicuous gallantry. When the enemy with a supposed invincible army encircled the Capital of the Confederacy, a wild freak of fancy led this old grey haired patriot, to lead in these memorable charges of the Texans which gave them immortality.

It was a strange freak of fancy for Gen. Chambers to abandon the practical issues of life, the ease and security of home, and side by side with Cols. Marshall, Horde, and that galaxy of heroes who gathered around them, with a courage amounting to desperation drive the enemy from their strongholds, and ensure his defeat

It was a strange freak of fancy which induced Gen. Henry McCulloch to abandon the practical issues of life, to toil, struggle and endure the exposure and hazard of war

It was a strange freak of fancy that led Ex Gov. Clark to abandon the plain practical issues of life and as Col of a Regiment offer his services to his country In all the exuberance of fancy they never conceived, in all their wonderful impracticable inventions, they left to distinguish journals and politicians the discovery of the art, "of sustaining the Confederacy with hand and heart, by remaining at home attending to the practical issues of life, that is, organizing a sectional party, inflaming the minds of the people by sectional appeals at a time when every thought should have been given to our struggling country.

JACKSON STATUE FUND —The Telegraph is in receipt of the following letter, to which the editor replies that he will be happy to co operate in the meritorious work, and will receive and forward as opportunity offers, such contributions as may be left for the purpose:

Editor Telegraph:—The erection of a statue or some other enduring monument to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, has been decided upon in Richmond. Other towns of the Confederacy, and even in Canada, are moving in the matter The sons and daughters of Texas are not behind those of any State in their admiration of the Christian warrior hero. Open a subscription book at your office for the "Jackson Statue Fund," and before many weeks you will have full and ample testimony of the high appreciation of Texans for our late hero's worth

Those wishing to testify their respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased, have now an opportunity to do so, and we feel assured Texas will not be behind her sister States in evincing her appreciation of the greatest hero of the age.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its recent session, convened at the city Shreveport, passed an act making it a penitentiary offense to distil into spirituous liquor, grain or sugar cane, within that State, during the existence of the present war. We understand the bill passed by a majority of five to one.

As the Legislature of our sister State has been a "moving body" for the past year or two, we wish it would locate in Texas for a short session, and clear our territory of the greatest nuisance that infests it—the distilleries.—[Hend. Times.

We look upon the distillation of grain as one of the greatest evils that has ever befallen our State, and trust our next Legislature will see the necessity of adopting some more stringent measures than imposing a license of $1000, when a single barrel of whisky will pay it. That the price of grain has been advanced more than double in many places, we have no doubt, while the distiller is making a fortune at the expense of the soldiers, who are fighting our battles, and preparing for them a weapon more deadly than the enemy's bullets, on their return home

☞ The Confederate States Depositary at San Antonio, states that he is authorized to pay interest only up to the 1st of last January, on interest-bearing Treasury notes, (the 2 cents a day notes.) Coupons are paid when due, which is on the 1st January and the 1st July.

BRITISH GUARD.—The British subjects residing in Mobile have formed a company, known as the British Consular Guard, commanded by F. J. Milton, Captain, who have offered their services to the Mayor to aid in the preservation and good order of the city, in case of insurrection, invasion, inundation, devastation by fire, and all other duties not inconsistent with foreigners retaining their original nationality.

Collection of Confederate Taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued the official instructions for the collection of the Confederate taxes. We copy some parts of the circular, which are of general interest to our readers

Immediately after his appointment, each district collector shall give public notice requiring the persons mentioned in the fifth section of the tax act, of April 24, 1863, and hereinafter set forth in article thirteen of these instructions, to attend at such places as he may appoint, on or before the 1st of July, 1863, or at the time of beginning business, and register, in the form to be prescribed by the commissioner of taxes, a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, and such other facts as may be requisite to ascertain the amount of tax upon such business for the past or future, according to the provisions of said act.

At the time of such registry the district collector shall collect the specific tax for the year ending 31st December, 1863, and such other tax as may be due on sales or receipts in such business at the time of such registry, and the collector shall make such registry, and give a receipt for the amount in duplicate, specifying therein the separate sums received as specific tax, and tax on sales or receipts, and one receipt he will deliver to the tax payer, and the other he will forward to the State collector, as in case of other receipts for taxes.

There shall be a separate registry and tax for each business, and for each place of conducting the same But no tax is required for the mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. Upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax, and so also upon the death of any person conducting such business, or upon its transfer to another person, there shall be a new registry in the name of the person to continue the business, but no additional tax shall be required.

The following are occupations, trades and persons taxed under the provisions of the fifth section of the tax act and the specific and general tax to be collected at the time of registry.

OCCUPATION.	SPECIFIC TAX	GENERAL TAX.
Auctioneer,	$50	¼ of one per cent. on gross sales of stock or securities for money. 2½ per cent. on gross value of all other things from 24th April to 30th June, 1863, both days inclusive.
Appothecaries,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales
Bankers,	500	None.
Brewers,	100	2½ per cent. on gross sales
Brokers,	200	
Butchers,	50	1 per cent on gross sales.
Bakers,		
Bowling Alleys,	40 each	To be paid by the owner.
Billiard rooms,		
Commission merchants and commercial brokers,	200	2½ per cent on all sales. 2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Cattle brokers,	50	
Circus,	100 and	$10 for each exhibition, to be paid by the manager. 2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Confectioners,	50	
Dentists,	50	20 per cent. on gross sales.
Distillers,	200	50 cents per gallon on first ten gallons, and $2 per gallon on all spirits distilled beyond that quantity
Distillers of fruit for ninety days or less	$60 and	
Hotels,	500	First class.
Inns,	300	Second class.
Taverns,	200	Third class.
Eating houses,	100	Fourth class.
	30	Fifth class.
Jugglers and exhibitors of shows,	50	
Lawyers,	50	
Livery stable keepers,	50	
Pawnbrokers,	200	
Pedlars	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Physicians	50	
Photographers,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Retail dealers,	50	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Retail dealers in liquor,	100	10 per cent, on gross sales.
Surgeons,	50	
Theatres,	500	5 per cent. on all receipts, to be paid by owner of building
Tobacconists,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Wholesale dealers,	200	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Wholesale dealers in liquor,	201	5 per cent. on gross sales

The several persons mentioned in article 13, who are required under the tax act to make returns of sales, shall be required by the district collector to make further returns to the assessor at the end of every three months, from the 1st of July 1863, of the gross amount of sales made by them during said quarter, and to pay the amount of tax which is chargeable thereon to the said collector The form for such return will be furnished by the commissioner of taxes. * * * *

If, on the 1st day of July, 1863, a commission merchant holds in store, on account of producers, or any other person, corporation, or firm, any of the articles enumerated in section one of the tax act, or any of the agricultural products of the growth or production of any year preceeding the year 1863 he will be required to make full return thereof to the assessor and to pay the tax of eight per centum upon the value of such articles, or products. The person holding such articles, whether as owner, agent, or factor, will be required to make the return and pay the tax. So, also, every person who, as trustee, guardian, tutor, curator or committee, executor or administrator, or as agent, attorney in fact or factor, of any person or persons, whether residing in the Confederate States or not, and every receiver in chancery, clerk, register or other officer of any court, shall be answerable for the doing of all such acts, matters and things as shall be required to be done in order to the assessment of the money; property, products and income under their control, and the payment of taxes thereon and shall be indemnified against all and every person for all payments on account of the taxes, in said act specified, and shall be responsible for all taxes due from the estates, income, money or property in their possession, or under their control.—[Richmond Examiner.

The citizens of Brazoria and Fort Bend with the exception of one precinct in Fort Bend, have all volunteered under the late Militia call, as cavalry.

☞ The Confederate "News" published at Jefferson in Marion County, is still supporting the claims of Gen. McCulloch, and says:

"Gen. McCulloch did not put himself in the field as a candidate, He is no aspirant, nor never was; he told the people that if they made him Governor he would serve them as he always had done.

☞ We feel that the very things that have induced his friends to take the responsibility of withdrawing his name, will make it the stern duty of the PEOPLE, the BONE and SINEW of the land, to take the matter in their own hands, and elect him Governor.

He has neither asked us to elect him by circular or any other means. His history was before us, and the people of Texas asked no more.

Must the people of our State submit to be ruled and overbone by a few newspapers? Can those papers say anything againt Gen. McCulloch. No, we defy them to do it. Then why their opposition? It is because he is too pure a man to be moved from his duty by any power on earth? No corporate influence could use him; no private interest could thrive while he was at the helm of affairs

There is one great question to which no other man in this canvass has spoken of in their lengthy circulars that ever has and ever will find in Gen. McCulloch a friend as true as the affections of a father for his children That is the great question of education, that now more strongly than ever appeals to the hearts and feeling of our people. Present events show that our affairs must soon be controlled by our children, and to their education we should look even through the smoke of battle and crash of arms.

We know that the PEOPLE of this section of the State are for McCulloch, and declare they will support him at ever hazard, we believe it so everywhere, and shall continue to support him, and hope his friends in the West will again announce him and bring the matter before the people, that they may be the judges for themselves."

The Fight at Brashear.

The Telegraph copies the following account of the taking of Brashear by the troops under Taylor, from a letter written by Capt. R. Boyce, of Houston:

"Major Hunter, of the regiment to which Capt. Boyce belongs, chose the Captains who were to go with the Forlorn Hope, and Capt. Boyce was one of them. His description of the enthusiasm of our men when they were told the character of the expedition, gives a good idea of what sort of stuff the Louisiana army is composed. The idea was, as related in the letter, that the fight had to be whipped, or the Forlorn Hope would have to go under. There was no retreating or falling back—no surrendering—but the gallant little band, whose services we have heretofore spoken of was to wait for daylight, when at the signal of Green's guns to attract the attention of the Yankees, the batteries were to be charged by the spunky little Forlorn Hope; and well our readers know what was to be done, and how well it was performed.

The following detachments constituted the Forlorn Hope: 150 men with officers of the 2d regiment Arizona Brigade; 50 men and officers of Waller's Battalion, Capt. McDade; 50 men and officers, Capt, Hamilton, of Gen. Green's regiment, and 60 men of the 2d La., Capt. Blair. At 7 p.m., on the 22d, they embarked in skiffs, dug-outs, &c., holding from two to fifteen men each. The order was if they were discovered by the gunboats to *board* and *take them.* The boys had a dark night, and with muffled oars they run the gauntlet. They disembarked at 3 o'clock next morning, but could not follow their guide through the swamp until daylight, so they got into their boats again until daylight appeared. Shortly after daylight Green's gun was heard and the enemy replied, when Maj. Hunter rose up in the boat and said, "Men, we have made this fight; it is ours; our friends over the bay have begun, and I am in favor of returning and fighting, if there is 40,000."

Every man cried FIGHT; so with about 200 men they started. The rest of the men were in leaky boats, and had not kept in the night with those who had landed. Single file the Forlorn Hope went for three miles through briers, and suffering terribly with heat. They wait some time until the long string of men could be formed. When they were discovered, the batteries opened a furious fire on the right and left, while the infantry were directly in front. Major Hunter gave the word which Texans love to hear—"Charge!"—and with a war whoop the infantry were charged, which prevented the batteries playing on our men without killing their own. The Yanks fled, and with the cry of surrender, you d—d Yankee scoundrels—our boys did the thing in less time than it has taken us to detail the particulars."

The Louisville Journal says that the New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill providing for the iron-cladding of the shins of the negro recruits.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, SATURSDAY, JULY 18, 1863. NO. 121.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ By our Express which arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, we are in receipt of the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph has news by Pony Express from Alexandria to the 14th. The latest news from Vicksburg had been brought by paroled prisoners who left there on the 8th, confirming previous reports of the surrender on the 4th, with the additional news of a fight between Johnson and Grant, in which the former is said to have taken 8000 prisoners. From Richmond we learn that a fight took place at Gettysburg on the 1st in which our losses are reported enormously heavy It is said to have been a drawn battle. The battle reported in our last, at which Lee captured 40,000 prisoners took place on the 4th at Martinsburg. It is somewhat singular we should have heard nothing at the time of the battle of Gettysburg.

The retreat of Gen. Bragg, before Rosencranz, seems reliable, though the dispatches we have been receiving lately are so contradictory and confused that we must leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. From Louisiana we have nothing later, and there is much doubt about our having captured either Algiers or Kenner. Nothing further from Memphis or Washington. The last courier from Natchez was captured, and we expect all communication east of the Mississippi has been cut off.

The following are the Telegraph's dispatches:

ALEXANDRIA, July 13th, 6 P. M.

Paroled prisoners have just commenced arriving from Vicksburg, which city they left on the 8th. They confirm the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July The officers were allowed to march out with their side arms, and all who were able to move were to leave, by the 9th

From prisoners which have reached here, I, learn that all communication with Natchez is now cut off, the last mail which left for that town has returned.

When Vicksburg surrendered it contained at least twenty-five thousand soldiers, but only about twelve thousand effective troops, there being six thousand sick and seven thousand wounded

Our entire loss there while the place was besieged was about two thousand. We killed over twenty-five thousand of the enemy. When Grant first began the seige, our troops in Vicksburg had only ten days rations on hand, they were lengthened out by killing and eating mules forty-seven days, and when the place surrendered on the 4th, they still had two days full rations on hand, which might have been lengthened out ten days. Why was it not done? Why was it surrendered on the 4th of July?

On the 6th Johnson had a fight with Grant on the Big Black and captured eight thousand prisoners.

From Capt. Brown, of the steamer Lafourch, I learned yesterday the Yankees captured all the steamers in Black river below Harri-sonburg, including the Louisville, the finest steamer this side of the Mississippi. Two gunboats and four transports went up Black river yesterday to attack our fortifications at Harrissonburg. We had but a small force there

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—From a Jackson Mississippian of the 7th, which has found its way through we pick up the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, July 5th —Accounts from the Baltimore American states that on Wednesday the 1st, the eleventh corps of the Army of the Potomac entered Gettysburg, the cavalry of the enemy falling back, passing out the west end of the town. The enemy under Longstreet and Hill advanced rapidly. After a few minutes a heavy fire of artillery and musketry took place along the whole federal and rebel lines.

Several unsuccessful charges were made by the enemy. At three o'clock the enemy marched their entire force and endeavored to turn the right wing. A heavy fight ensued, both sides suffering severely. The field between the contending armies is strewn with the dead and wounded, the enemy suffering fully as heavily as we did. The effort to flank the right wing entirely failed.

The advantages on the field are regarded decidedly with our forces. Officers who arrived last in charge of eight prisoners describe the fight on Wednesday as rather unfavorable to our arms. They state that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Reynolds. No general engagement occurred. The enemy is rapidly concentrating his troops

Yesterday, Meade's whole army had retreated from the field of battle. Gen. Wadsworth is severely wounded. Our losses are enormously heavy, especially among field and line officers.

RICHMOND, June 5.—The Yankees attacked the Guard at South Anna Bridge last evening, and were repulsed. No particulars received, but it is known that our loss is small

Parties on the flag of truce boat from City Point last night say that Gen. Mead was severely wounded in the battle at Gettysburg, and that four Federal generals were killed. They also say that it was a drawn battle

MOBILE, July 6—A special to the Advertiser dated Montgomery, July 4th says. "I arrived this evening from Gen. Bragg's army, which I left on the evening of the 3d I send you trustworthy intelligence to that date."

The surprises and capture of the Gaps forced Bragg to retreat from Shelbyville when he fell back to Tullahoma, where it was expected Rosencraez would attack him, but the latter passed round our right flank compelling the abandonment of the position and still further retreat to Alisonia, and afterwards to Cordon, a strong position at the foot of a range of mountains, where it was expected we would be attacked, but the flanking process again compelled a retreat further South.

A large mounted force of Rosencanz's attempted to pass through the mountains by Likesville and reach Bridgeport to destroy the bridges and cut off Bragg from further retreat. Our forces were then rapidly withdrawn to the Tennessee river, where they were yesterday evening with Gen Bragg, awaiting the advance of the enemy.

All the citizens have been ordered off.—The troops were in the trenches all of Thursday night. The retreat was conducted in good order, with but a trifling loss of stores and none of artillery, A considerable number of the Tennesseeans are reported to have deserted.

The army is hopeful and expect to fight. The retreating general is violently abused by outsiders by permitting Rosencrans to outflank him. I do not anticipate an early engagement

GRENADA, July 6th.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 2d says that an awful and premature explosion of a mine took place at Vicksburg, which caused an immense destruction in ten of Grant's regiments.

CHARLESTON, July 4.—Northern papers of June 28th describe the capture and destruction of the cutter Caleb Cushing by the Tacony's crew as the most dashing exploit of the war.

A letter dated June 18th, from New Orleans to the N. Y. Tribune, says: 'Yesterday, Banks issued an order for one thousand volunteers to make a final charge on Port Hudson The 4th and 6th Wisconsin regiments volunteered and were repulsed and nearly annihilated."

The panic among the Pennsylvania militia as Ewel advances is unprecedented and ridiculous — A Yankee correspondent says that the Confederates carried off with them to the rear all the free negroes found in Chambersburg. Every horseman has been sent to the rear, each carrying a young darkey behind him. Able bodied negroes were driven southward with cattle.

Gen Elzy has been relieved from command of Eastern Virginia. Gen D H. Hill succeeds him.

PANOLA, July 3.—The Chicago Times, of the 29th, says that Hooker has been relieved at his own request. Col. Meade, McClellan's Chief of Staff, succeeded him.

Resistance to the draft in Indiana is gaining tremendous headway. An enrolling officer was killed at Chicgo by a mob.

One thousand armed citizens are camped eight miles from Bloomfield, to resist the enrollment. The citizens of Holmes county, Ohio, rescued three conscripts, guarded by a company of cavalry.

The Confederates cut out and captured the revenue cutter Cushing at Portland, Me. Confederate privateers captured forty vessels in two days off Nova Scotia.

Three thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry are now in Memphis. The pickets are six deep between Nonconnah and the city. The Yankees are alarmed and the merchants are packing up for removal.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that nine hundred Confederates had crossed over to Indiana to burn the railroad bridges.

The Democratic Convention of Vermont adopted the Ohio resolutions. Senator Pugh made a speech harder on Lincoln than all the others put together. A St. Louis dispatch says that about five hundred rebel prisoners from Vicksburg had taken the oath. Pittsburg is strongly fortified, looking hourly for an attack The bankers had removed twenty-two millions in specie to Cleveland. It is believed at Baltimore that Lee intends to force a battle near Washington. Admiral Foote is dead

ALEXANDRIA, July 14, 10 A. M.—The courier which left here for Natchez has just returned, he being not able to go further than the Trinity.

All the steamboats that were below here have arrived and are now trying to get above the falls one mile up the river All which do not succeed must be destroyed, or they will fall into the hands of the enemy soon. A gunboat or two is looked for to-day or to-morrow. The pickets however have not yet reported one. I shall not leave this time till I see the horns of the monster

Information has just arrived that the last courier from Natchez for Alexandria has been captured.

On the 6th inst., a battle near Big Black commenced about half past three, P. M., and continued until 6 o'clock, when hostilities suddenly ceased. The firing extended for a line of three miles. It is supposed to be an engagement between Osterhaus, who was making a reconnoissance in force, and Gen. Breckinridge's division.

We have nothing reliable of the result The rumor that Osterhaus was captured was not well founded

Six more gunboats and two mortar boats went up the Ouchita or Little Black yesterday to Harrisburg

☞ Latest accounts from Louisiana say that our troops now occupy Bayou Des Allemands, 20 miles from La Fourche, and 30 from Algiers.

The whole loss in the fight at Donaldsonville, has been reduced to 172, including killed, wounded and prisoners.

The troops are in good spirits, and since resting from their fatiguing trip, are in excellent condition, and ready for any work they may be called upon to perform.

In Shreveport, on the 12th, the reports that our troops had possession of Kenner and Algiers were not believed.

☞ A fire took place in this city, day before yesterday, in the rear of Mr Simpson's residence, by which a stable was consumed. The fire company were immediately on the spot, and through their exertions, aided by the citizens present, the main building was saved.

☞ We have been in the habit of sending a few papers by the driver of the mail back, who has been leaving them on the route from here to Bastrop, for the convenience of our subscribers Last week the driver informed us that he was instructed to take no more papers, so our subscribers will have to make other arrangements. We presume they will show their appreciation of this, when a suitable occasion offers.

☞ The Huntsville Item credits several paragraphs in our paper, at the time General Chambers was in Austin, to the pen of that gentleman. We should be proud could we avail ourself of talents equal to his for our editorial columns, but we think Gen. Chambers can find better employment than scribbling for a newspaper.

BASTROP, July 14th, 1863.

Editor State Gazette:—On last Saturday the Hon. E. D. Townes made his appearance in our quiet town, for the purpose of addressing the people, as a candidate for Congress, of this District The numerous acquaintances of the Judge seemed glad to welcome him as a candidate once more. Many urged him to speak, but he declined doing so, for fear his competitor did not have time to reach this place, after receiving notice of the appointments in the District While the people regretted that he would not speak, every one felt the Judge was treating his competitor with that magnanimity and fairness which should always be observed by opposing candidates.

The Judge announced himself as a candidate, and stated the policy he should pursue, in case he was elected. This was sufficient for the people of Bastrop, who know him well, and have honored him with one office, and are anxious to trust to him, the one he is now aspiring to He carried this county by a handsome majority over our respected townsman. George W. Jones, and no one can be so blind as not to see, even this early in the canvass that he will get from two thirds to three fourths of the vote of this country. VOX POPULI.

☞ A gentleman who is direct from Marlin informs us that Gen. Chambers addressed a large assemblage of citizens at that place on the 11th, where he made a most favorable impression. It is the general belief that he will carry both Falls and Milam counties by large majorities

FINE SHEEP.—The subscriber offers for sale five or six hundred fine sheep, for negroes or Confederate money. W. BARTON.
Oatmeal, Burnet County, July 15. tw6t*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,
Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,
Col. A. M. GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,
Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,
E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,
N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)
THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)
ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,
Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

Col. C. C. Herbert's Re-election to Congress.

As a duty to the Government, the people, and to myself, I would be permitted to lay before my fellow-citizens, the testimony which circumstances have enabled me to give in support of the claims Col Herbert has upon his constituents for the position above referred to—or rather to make known to his constituents the indebtedness they owe Col. Herbert for his faithful services:

In the early part of January 1862, I came to Richmond, strongly prejudiced against Col Hebert—having opposed his preceeding election accordingly From that time to the present day, mostly in person, and part of the time, through my friends and representatives, I have become aware of his extraordinary and successful energy in all matters of interest to the country, to his people, and particularly to the poor, sick, and downtrodden soldiers. Men of the ripest judgement in such matters, pronounce his course, as a Congressman, practical, wise, independent, and free of that truckling disposition so injurious to sound legislation. This, together with his remarkable energy and earnestness, explains the opinion so unanimous among those who witness his course, that there is not a more valuable man to the Country in its Legislative Halls His services are not confined to matters of public interest, nor to his friends, or acquaintances But, whenever there is a wrong committed, injustice done, misery and want to be relieved within his hearing and power to correct and relieve, there you will find Col. Herbert. This is the testimony of hundreds who have been recipients of, and witnesses to, the Colonel's ever ready help.

The course Col H. pursued, in the enterprise under my charge is perhaps the best proof of his disinterestedness He considered this of great importance to the country, therefore, without being called upon, and with the full knowledge no doubt of my opposition to him, he took hold of the enterprise as a matter of general interest, with his usual energy; with what success I may be permitted at some future time to make known with prudence. Without knowing who if any one, may compete with Col Herbert in this election, I conscientiously give him my feeble support, and thus do amends for my former opposition.

Richmond June 6th, 1863. ROBERT CREUZBAR.
July 13tw&wtd.

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc —will be published August 1st, 1863. Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy, $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863—july11 w&twlm Pub.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE,
Austin, July 8, 1863.

All communications relating to Conscript matters in this State must be addressed to Col. John S. Ford, Commandant Conscripts, Capt. W. Q. Walsh, Assistant Commandant Conscripts, or Lt. J Henry Trask, Adjutant, Austin, Texas, and must be marked "Official Business."

By order of JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel and Commandant Conscripts.
J. HENRY TRASK, Lt. and Adjt. July11tw2t

THE Exercises of the San Marcos Male and Female Seminary, will be resumed on the 1st Monday of August. For particulars apply to

C. W. YELLOWLEY,
San Marcos, July 15th 1863. Principal,
tw5tw2t*

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

"We had the pleasure of meeting Gen Chambers "in town a day or two since. He gave us to under- "stand that he is devoted to the integrity of the "Constitution, *fully endorses what has been said upon* "*that subject by this paper*."—*Houston Telegraph, May 1st.*

"For Gen. Chambers, we entertain a high personal "regard, and in nothing we have said, do we desire "to be considered as reflecting upon him, or either "of the other distinguished men who are before the "people for Governor."—*Houston Telegraph, June 22d.*

"General Chambers shows that he is thoroughly "conversant with all the great interests of the State. "Indeed, his long residence in the country, and his "active participation in its eventful vicissitudes "from a period anterior to our revolutionary strug- "gles down to the present day, has made all our "history and all our legislation, familiar to his "mind."—*Galveston News.*

The Fall of Vicksburg.

Much could, doubtless, be said in relation to the fall of Vicksburg, were we cognisant of all the circumstances that have led to this terrible disaster. In the absence of all particulars, beyond the mere facts of the surrender, we can form no accurate idea of the causes that have led to such a dreadful result, and must wait for further development.

The cheering intelligence we were constantly receiving of the health and spirits of the troops inside of the fortifications, as well as the abundance of provisions with which they were said to be supplied, must have been most wilfully misrepresented; and whether it was done by the enemy to keep back reinforcements, or by traitors among ourselves, for worse purposes, a heavy responsibility rests somewhere. It is true, we had some hints and insendoes from time to time that things were not going on quite as satisfactorily as might be wished, but those were kept as secret as possible, and the general tone of all the dispatches and the comment of the press were calculated to inspire every confidence that Vicksburg was safe beyond peradventure.

As to the incompetency of Pemberton and the equivocal position of Gen. Johnson, we are unable to offer any opinion, but the following which was published in the Shreveport News of the 1st inst., and copied from the Richmond Sentinel, may possibly throw some light on the subject.

"The order assigning him (Johnson) to the command, recited that, "*for the purpose of correspondence and reports*, Gen. Johnson will establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as, in his judgment, will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, whenever his presence may, for the time, be necessary or desirable."

If anything could establish the fact beyond quibble, that Gen. Johnston's position was that, not of a commander of armies, but merely a sort of Inspector General of the department, words cannot be made to convey an idea more intelligibly. We know Gen. Johnson so regarded it himself, and weeks ago bitterly complained of his position. We suppose it will not be denied that the President persisted in keeping Lieut. General Pemberton in command against all remonstrance; and that Gen. Johnston had no power to supercede him in that command, or to remove him for any cause. We have not yet, nor do we intend to, until we see some better evidence of the fact, given one word of encouragement to the suspicions against that officer's fidelity; but we have never heard of anybody, except the President, who had any reason to believe he had the capacity for so important a command. At best, to hold a man in so responsible a position, who had established his ability, whatever might be said of his zeal and will, where there were so many men of undoubted competency available to him, was to shoulder a responsibility which cannot be escaped, either by a blind confidence, or a persistent obscurity of ideas."

We hear of Johnson being reinforced from Alabama and South Carolina, and that his forces numbered 40,000, when last heard from on the Big Black, yet we have no account of any effort being made, even to save the garrison; to say nothing of raising the seige.

The Houston papers seem to treat the surrender of Vicksburg as a matter of secondary importance although we are compelled to regard it as the most disastrous event of the war, and would urge upon our citizens to lose no time in making preparations to resist the enemy on our own soil. The way to Texas is now clearly open by land, whilst but little has been done towards putting our coast in a proper state of defense; and while our armies are prosecuting successful raids in Maryland and Pennsylvania, we may very naturally look for similar efforts on the part of the enemy to bring the war to our own doors.

How are we prepared to meet such a condition of things? It has been estimated that the men left in Texas, capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and seventy-five, number from twenty five to thirty thousand; but how is this force to be made available, scattered as it is from the Rio Grande to the Sabine? The Militia it is true, have been ordered out, or rather a call has been made for 50,000 men, and by a recent order, the time of their going into camps has been postponed to the 15th of August. We hear of no volunteering, save and except in a few solitary cases on or near the coast, more immediately exposed to an attack from the enemy. No Proclamations have been issued, no disposition evinced by our citizens to quit their usual avocations, and prepare to meet the enemy. Though it has been very generally understood for some time past, that Vicksburg was considered the key to Texas, now that key is gone, the same indifference still, the same speculation still goes on, and a casual observer, cognisant of all the facts, would very naturally conclude that Texas is to be given up to the enemy, whenever and wherever he makes his appearance. It is very clear, we are to be thrown entirely on our own resources, for men and means, and the sooner we set about collecting what may be left to us, and disposing of them, in the most effectual way, to stop the progress of an invading army, the better will it be for our families, as they may soon be exposed to the ravages of a relentless foe, who is known to spare neither age nor sex.

Vicksburg surrendered to the enemy thirteen days ago, which was doubtless communicated to all Yankeedom as fast as lightning could carry the news. If as has generally been understood, it is the intention to attack Texas by land and water at the same time, the army of invasion is probably at this time on their march to our borders, while the fleet that is to co operate with them along the coast may have set sail. *How are we prepared to meet them?*

☞ The San Antonio Herald and its correspondents have again devoted about four columns to the persecution and abuse of Gen. Chambers, but, as usual, remain silent concerning Pendleton Murrah. Are that gentleman's services, as the agent and attorney of the Southern Pacific Soap and Paint Mine Railroad so insignificant as not to be worth mentioning? Or is the road preparing to practice its old tricks, rendering it impolitic and discreditable to mention Mr. Murrah's agency therewith? The Dallas Herald says: "we would add that he is so much a Southern man in heart, head and soul, as never to have indulged in unpracticable freaks of fancy and wonderful inventions, but has devoted his whole time and talents to the plain practical issues of life, and the good of his country." The service to his country is confined to a few weeks service as a Regimental Commissary at Tyler. "Freaks of fancy and wonderful inventions." Leaving out the "fancy," what organization in the South, through its "wonderful (fabulous) inventions" has done the one-hundredth part of the injury and mischief, to both people and country, as the Robt. J. Walker, Jeptha Foulkes, Brownlow bubble, the Pacific Railway, the darling pet, the employer of Pendleton Murrah? To further the business of this company he smothered his war-like enthusiasm, manifested in the issuance of bacon and beans, and resigned his commission in the army (at Tyler.) That regiment is now confronting our vandal enemies, while its patriotic commissary is actively, practically engaged as agent and attorney of the Paint Mine Road, "*in devoting his whole time and talents to the plain, practical issues of life and the good of his country.*"

Oh shame, where is thy blush! Oh patriotism, where thy votaries!

☞ Gen. Hooker has been superceded by Gen. Meade, in the command of the Federal army.

SAN ANTONIO, July 15th, 1863.

D. Richardson:—After this long drought, the refreshing tears of Heaven have again fallen upon the parched earth, and this beautiful country is touched once more as if by the finger of Spring. Everywhere the face of nature is clothed in beautiful green, but unfortunately for us, the seasons tarried until our crops of corn were lost, and the laborer robbed of the fruits of his toil. We must again depend upon our friends in the East for the staff of life.

Within the last few days we had two arrivals, bringing the news that the French are busy at the City of Mexico, preparing for the establishment of a strong central government upon the ruins of Mexican republicanism, and completely demolishing the once boasted "Monroe doctrine" of the American nation. Old Abe has caused it, for with the old Union intact, the doctrine would have been maintained. At the City of Mexico, the French army has swollen to enormous proportions by Mexican enlistments, and the Church and Monarchist party are again in the ascendant. A large army is about to move against the City of San Louis Potosi, whither the government officials fled. Tampico is occupied by the French, and the mouth of the Rio Grande under French blockade, and soon the City of Matamoros will be occupied by their troops. By proclamation of the French commander, all importations are required to pass through Tampico and Vera Cruz, with a reduction of the Mexican tariff one-half. In the interior, money is scarce, at 2½ per month for commercial purposes, and confidence and trade fast going. Cotton is dull in Monterey at 15 cents per pound, and tending lower, whilst in N. Y. it is worth 65 cents in green-backs, and in Liverpool 52 cents in gold. At Brownsville, the government is siezing all cotton there, for purposes best known to its officials.

The election for Governor is producing some excitement, and many efforts, worthy and unworthy, are being resorted to, to defeat the election of Gen. Chambers. There is, however, a portion of this community who think for themselves, and will reward the past services of Gen. Chambers by their hearty support.

In these war times, will it not appear the public have ceased to appreciate distinguished services and reward the valor of a tried soldier, in electing Murrah over Chambers? When Murrah was sleeping under the lullaby of his nurse, Gen Chambers was in the service of his country, civil and military. His services are universally acknowledged. Murrah was a member of the Legislature one session, and distinguished himself, particularly by one vote, and that was to cover up, and hide from public scrutiny, the miserable, corrupt, thieving Pacific Railroad, of Jeptha Fowlks notoriety. For that vote alone he deserves the condemnation of the people. He was their attorney, and carried the influence of his fee upon the floor of the Legislature, or honestly believed the work and company to be meritorious—I give him credit for the latter, for Mr. Murrah is an honest gentleman, but his judgment was defective.

The Telegraph has much to say about Gen. Chambers and his "terre-aquous" machine. Fulton had the same amount of fun poked at him about his steamboat. Morse, also, about his telegraph, and so with most of the inventions of this and other ages. The editor of the Telegraph may yet live to navigate air, earth and water back to the hills of his native Vermont, astride of one of Chambers' terre-aquous machines, provided he don't kill the Gen. off too soon. By the by, the Gen. says he only desired to see to what extent the Legislature of Texas might be humbuged, and took that means to satisfy himself.

The bone and sinew here are voting for Chambers and Stockdale, a very good ticket, for we have no better man than Stockdale.

JUSTICE.

☞ We stand corrected by the Telegraph in relation to the election of a U. S. Senator, by the next Legislature

"Mr. Wigfall was elected for four years from the 18th February, 1862. The Legislature that sits in November, 1865, will elect his successor."

We took our data from the Huntsville Item without examing dates.

Later from the Rio Grande.

We are in receipt of the Brownsville Flag of the 3d inst., from which we glean the following news:

Under the head of *business*, the Flag says both goods and cotton have advanced in price. Great efforts have been made to cross as much cotton as possible, over into Mexico, to avoid the new Tax Law, which went into operation on the 1st inst. A large shipment of Tobacco has been made to Houston, where it is said, prices have advanced 100 per cent. The market at Brownsville is still overstocked and the demand is limited. A duty of 5 or 6 per cent. is imposed by the Mexican authorities on all gold or silver exported from the country, and a guard is placed at the ferry, at Brownsville, to enforce the law.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A correspondent of the Brownsville Flag writing from Monterey under date June 22d, says:

"President Juarez and his Ministers arrived in San Louis Potosi, on the 10th inst., *with an escort of twenty-five men.* They *fled* from the City of Mexico The different diplomatic corps at the capital have refused to come to the new seat of Government. Of course they will recognize the authorities placed in power by Napoleon III.

The Juarez Government is completely bankrupt, and does not inspire any confidence. Immediately upon their arrival at San Louis Potosi, they exacted a forced loan of $100,000

Juarez has prohibited the forwarding of *conductas* from one place to another in the Republic, and, also, the exportation of specie out of it. This is a severe blow to commerce. He has likewise forbidden all communication with the places occupied by the French, under penalty of death.

The new organ of President Juarez is the "Independencia Mexicano," edited by Francisco Zarco, formerly of the "Siglo XIX." I have subscribed for it, and will send it to you regularly.

According to the "Independencia," Monsieur de Saligny has received new instructions from France, but they are not yet known.—General Concha has been appointed by the Government of Spain, Plenipotentiary of Mexico.

The Juarez party have sought in vain the aid of the Lincoln Government The baboon of Illinois does not fancy the idea of breaking a lance with the sad-eyed monarch of the Tuilleries! Even if a monarchy should be established I am satisfied that the Yankees dare not oppose it.

Our hope is that the present state of things may not last long.

Cotton is selling here at from 16 to 18c. As the markets of the interior of Mexico are closed to us, Matamoros is now the only place to depend upon, and the merchants there, instead of trying to increase the price, are doing all in their power to depress it. In fact there is a conspiracy to speculate at the expense of Texas, for you well know that the prices in Europe do not justify this conduct.

The arrangement of public affairs in Mexico, and the arrival of funds from Europe, in new hands, will open other markets and bring more honest traders Cotton will go up again as soon as the small dealers sell theirs. Many of them will be ruined selling at 18@20c. per pound, and thus our Government will get rid of their annoying competition."

☞ At a complimentary dinner, given by the citizens of Austin County, to Major Waller, for the distinguished services of his battalion during its late campaign in Louisiana, some high compliments were paid to our fellow-citizen, Col. Tom Green. In Maj. Waller's correspondence, with the committee of invitation, he says:

"Gentlemen, you are pleased to draw a comparison between the rear guard of Gen. Taylor's army and that of Napoleon during the retreat from Moscow. If there was a "Ney" in Gen. Taylor's army, (and I almost think there was,) that man was Col. Tom Green. Cool, sagacious, brave, heroic Tom Green is himself a host and worthy of your highest consideration."

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863. NO. 122.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, with the Houston papers of yesterday. The latest dates are from Jackson, Miss., to the 7th, and Shreveport to the 14th, with a repetition of the same news in relation to Vicksburg. Nothing had been received in Houston, in the way of news, since Saturday. News by the Pony Express from Alexandria was due there on Sunday, but the telegraph wires to Beaumont were down.—The following dispatch, which the Telegraph copies from the Jackson Mississippian of the 7th, we suppose will remove all doubts as to the fate of Vicksburg. Our first duty is now to look to the defence of our own State, which we may reasonably expect to be invaded within a short time, notwithstanding the report that the whole of Grant's army has been sent North. We publish the stirring appeal of Gen. Magruder, calling for volunteers, and we trust no time will be lost in initiating a general system of enrollment throughout the entire State, so that we may know at once what force we can depend upon. Such a movement is now absolutely necessary, and we shall hope to see steps taken, in this city, without delay, as well as everywhere else, which will show who are for us and who (if any) are against us.

Later from Vicksburg.

Galveston Gazette Extra, Monday July 14th, 1863.

From the Jackson Mississippian, 7th inst.

We are profoundly pained to learn, as we do on good authority, that the noble garrison of Vicksburg capitulated last Saturday morning, the 4th inst. There was no assault from the enemy, but some of his mines were sprung, which rendered further resistance useless.

The terms of the capitulation are, that the garrison, 17 500 in number, are to be moved out to some acceptable point on the Big Black to await exchange. The officers were allowed to retain their side arms

The programme of Gen. Grant, we learn, will be to leave a heavy garrison at Vicksburg, and take the remainder of his army North.

FEDERAL GUNBOAT CAPTURED.—The Augusta Chronicle publishes the following. It is strange we find no previous report of such an important success.

KINGSTON, N C. June 24—The gunboat Keokuk (?) came to this place yesterday and raised the Union colors. Our boys took no notice of her until night. Major Anderson Chaffin and the left wing of the 6th Georgia regiment then made a gallant charge and took her.

She proved to be an iron craft, and is a valuable acquisition to Uncle Jeff.

No one hurt on our side except Major Chaffin, and his wound is slight He was left on board of the Keokuk. I have not heard whether there was any damage done on board, yet the land forces have fallen back towards Newbern.

Yours, A A.

LIST OF CASUALTIES of the 1st and 2d Texas Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas Green in the action of the 28th June, 1863, upon the Federal fortifications at Donaldsonville, La., as far as ascertained:

FOURTH REGIMENT T. M. V., COMMANDED BY COL. WM. P. HARDEMAN.

Company A, Capt Stevenson commanding—Killed, Lieutenant W D Cartwright; wounded, A O Ferguson, slightly in the side; A S Gillespie slightly in the head.

Company D, Lieut H G Carter commanding—Wounded, James Gilland and prisoner; Alexander Phillips badly; Missing, Joseph Blackman, Robert McDaniel and Thos Coker.

Company C, Lieut Chas C Linn commanding—Wounded, corporal J J Hall slightly in the arm; private R D Tippet badly in both thighs.

Company E, Lieut Rufus Stroller commanding—Wounded, L M Cann slightly in the knee.

Company F—Corp W H H Manny slightly in leg; missing, J B Elmer

Company G, Lieut P Volesang commanding—Killed, Corp M Sternan; wounded, H Frenkman; missing, B Markenson, O Markenson.

Company H, Lt. C R Finley commanding—Wounded, Wm McCriston badly in leg; James McCristen badly in arm; Wm Povy badly in leg; John Morris, badly in leg; Wm Old slightly in hip; Wm H Garborough slightly in leg; H G Benton slightly in wrist. John Williamson slightly in breast; A J Kels slightly in the knee.

Co. I, Capt J M Oaill commanding—Wounded, Lt W E Moore slightly in face; private W F Blan, dangerously in leg and in the hands of the enemy; W M Gray slightly in face.

Co. K, Capt W W Fourn commanding—Wounded W F Benton slightly in the hip and side; corporal E H Hoyt slightly in head; sergeant B F Hill slightly in neck

5TH REGIMENT T. M. V., commanded by Maj. W Shannon:

Maj D W Shannon killed.

Co A, Capt P J Oaks commanding—killed private Wm Henderson. Wounded Lt W H S Land and serg G H Little. Missing, privates G S Sterritt, J H McLeary, W B Mathews, E T Adams, G J Slack, G Henderson, N B Izard.

Co D Capt D H Rugsdale commanding—killed, Capt D H Rugsdale, privates, H B Shelton and S N Conn; wounded, G W Reins, missing Sergt T M Kerr, privates L Bell N Brown, F Fountain, A Hennis, W Oden, F O Neal, Wm Owens and N Sugar

Co F, Lt J A Shepard commanding—killed, Jas Wilkinson, T J Brown; wounded, Robt Sanders and Lt Henry Crum, Lt J A Shepard, Serg A H Kerr, W H Linsey, privates, Jas Brown, M G York, J C Carter, W A Making, missing Jas Rock, Jno Wakefield, H Johnson, T P Kerr, S Jardell, J K Gaines.

Co G, Lt S S Cannon commanding—killed, privates, Wm Ouey, Ed Bridges; wounded, Lt S S Cannon, Jessie Pennie.

Co H, Lieut W W Apperson commanding—wounded and missing, B C Cronan, A M Houston; wounded, P I Clinton, J H Coe, J C Cahing, G W Grooms, J D Adams, R M Matthews and D Standifer; missing, C Strode, J L Oehmann, I Lloyd, Lt W W Apperson and Sergt T J Kerr

Company I, Capt. J. G Killough commanding—Killed, J H Dobbius, T S Laird. Wounded, Capt. J G Killough C D Bouer, A Smith, W Sutton, E L Matchen. Wounded and missing, Lieut J A Darby, Lieut E A Miller, Capt A B Allen; privates T W Coyle, E R Hale, E T Ward. Missing, F McCollins Buzzby, R P Bunch, J English, R Evans, T C Gage, H E Gibbons, W W Yan, H S Palmer.

Company K, Capt C L Jordan commanding—Killed, J W Long. Wounded and missing, Lieut J F Cole, Serg't M W Parish; privates S H Smith, J M White, Thos A Tax Missing, Capt C L Jordan, Serg't J F Manley, S T Edwards. Fondren, W S Fardum, E P Folley, George Crumb, J. C Hill, S E Lane, E J Massie.

7TH REGIMENT T. M. T., COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. PHIL. HERBERT.

Major Gustav Koffman, severely wounded in neck.

Company A, Lieut H McGun commanding—Wm B Doughty, dangerously J W Crisp mortally, and missing, missing also W H Williams.

Company B, Capt S Schuartzoff commanding—Wounded, Lieut H Weichod severely, Lieut Eggeling slightly. Missing, Serg't W Simon, L Simon T Brotze.

Company C, Lieut J C Robertson commanding—Wounded, Otto Humpkon slightly. Wounded and missing, J S Hall dangerously. Missing, J J Cluck

Company D, Captain E A Parton commanding—Wounded, S M Carley severely, Austin Vinson severely, S H Conner slightly, missing, A Hutchinson, J Mayard, S P McInis, C A Ruth, S L Stanley, T L Stephens, S J Squires, J B Welch, J W Weeks, Jas Forrest

Company E, Capt W L Kirksey commanding—Killed, Ed Sims, R B Davis, T J Austin; wounded, S D Turner; wounded and missing, B F Mullins; missing, Serg't W F Morgan, E E Allbritton, G S Chapman, J M Blackshear.

Company F, Capt J F Wiggins commanding—Killed, W F Barker.

Company G, Captain H W Fisher commanding—Killed, Alfred King Wounded, Lieut. W Robins, slightly; James King, severely; T A Jones, slightly; J H Williamson, slightly; Felix Collard, slightly; missing, W T Hawkins, Jno Knight, O W Lee, E Rose, A Haskins.

Co H, Lt B B Arrington comm'g—Wounded, Wm Brown severely; A T Hester, severely. Missing, S M Stovall, J C Acre, M D Stein, G Scarborough, B F McMannis, J Kirkpatrick.

Co I, Capt C A Hune comm'g—Wounded Lt W Sumpkin, serg L M Majors, D T Davis slightly; C Dial slightly. Missing F B Taylor, A S Squires.

Co K, Lt J G Bowman command'g—killed P M House. Wounded, sergt G Wetman, B Meadows severely; J B Sanderson severely; Lt J P Smith, slightly; C Criswell severely; T Dean slightly; J Thomas slightly. Missing John Zims, F Young, B Simmons, J R Preston.

CASUALTIES OF 3D REGIMENT ARIZONA BRIGADE, Col. Joseph Phillips commanding.

Col Joseph Phillips missing, supposed killed; Maj Ridley killed; Lt Col Madison slightly wounded.

Company A.—Killed, A M McLane. Wounded, R. West. Wounded and missing, T Woodward. Missing, Sergt. Morgan, W H Cobb, Master Wilcox, Corp J Burk, Privates J Glasscock, J Brazell.

Company C.—Killed, Lieut Walker, Sergt Vann. Wounded, Lieut Dopkins, Sergt Stacy, Private Simms. Missing, J Wright.

Company D.—Killed, Lieut Lilley. Missing, Sergt Barryand, Privates Caddle, Edmonson, Perkins Tate.

Company E.—Missing, Capt Hall Mitchell; Corp'ls Baker and Hendrick, and private Abel. Wounded, Bertram, Lux, McFarland. Maloney, Lacido. Missing, Shields, Sumner, Shoot, Raidly, Young. Killed, Whitener.

Company F.—Killed, Capt Kennedy, 1st Lieut Lybs and 3d Lieut Roe. Privates G McKinzie, W Malone, N Stillwell, T Reufo, Robertson, and W Baker. Wounded, D McKinzie, D Carter, A Bond, Wm McCutcheon.

Company H.—Killed, Lieut J M Elkins, Sergt W L Holward. J J Jordan, missing.

Company B, detailed on picket and not in the fight.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of Pyron's Regiment, as far as heard from, in the battle 4 miles from Thibodeauxville, as given by one of the Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner and afterwards paroled. There were a great many more killed and wounded, but he did not recollect their names. The following list is given by private Robt L Gray, Co I, Pyron's Regiment, the 2d T. M R.

Wounded—Col Chas L Pyron, Lt Col James Walker, Lt Wallace, Adjutant.

Co K, Killed—Lt Robert Williams, S Stevenson, J A Harrison, J O Key, W F Crouch, Wm McCauley, J Kendrick, Wm Van Pelt, J Butler, R. Odlum, A Hardin.

Co K, wounded—Lt J L Walker, privates C W. Edwards Frank Waltrick, A J Cude, M P Watkins, J Williams, T T Woods, J Tape.

Co K, prisoners—D T Winters, G K Dockery, A Butler, J H Williams, W F Cude

Co. I Wounded—Capt Wm Spencer, Serg't Jno O'Donnel, Corp'l Jno Truss, mortally, Corp'l Jno Carson, since dead. Privates Robt L Grey, Thomas King, severely; Sam'l Harrison, severely; Alfred Fuller, severely; John Odusley, prisoner; John Hamner, severely; Hugh Edmonson, severely; Mm Cornetly, slightly; Jas Lee, Jas Wright, prisoner

Co. I, Killed.—George Nealy, Sam'l Coward, H I Hensch, Ivey.

Killed and wounded in company E, as far as recollected

Killed.—Lieut Thomas Millett, Rob't Moffitt, Chas Grant.

Co. A.—Killed, Felix Dorset, Thos McHenry, Griffin, Kirk. Wounded, John J Borden, Buster Long West Bock.

In Co. A, there was six killed and seven wounded. The above are all he could recollect.

Co B—Wounded, Crownover, lost a leg. Several killed and wounded, but could not recollect their names.

☞ Notwithstanding the apparently well authenticated reports we have had of the fall of Vicksburg, there are many in this city who still have doubts on the subject We learn that Lieut. Rogan of Lockhart arrived here on Saturday, direct from the vicinity of Vicksburg, which he left on the 8th, and says he heard nothing of the surrender of the garrison till he reached Texas. Heavy firing was heard where he was on the 6th and 7th.

The heavy firing may be accounted for by the fight between Johnston and Grant on the Big Black, which was published in our last issue, as having taken place on the 6th. We confess we still entertained some hopes until this morning that the news might prove false, but from all we can gather from the Houston papers, we have now no reasonable grounds for any further doubt on the subject.

The News of yesterday says "passengers coming through to-day from Shreveport state that they have seen paroled prisoners from Vicksburg with their paroles," and the same paper further adds:

"The extract of the Mississippian of the 7th inst., will, we suppose, dispell every remaining hope that the fall of Vicksburg may prove to be a false report. But we have yet to learn the many important particulars of that calamity At present no one can safely venture to form or express any opinion on the subject. Our business now is to prepare for the consequent invasion that may ere long be expected."

400 SHEEP FOR SALE, enquire of J. P. Gibson, Lampasas 1t-w-tw

NEGRO GIRL WANTED—for which I will pay Fifty Dollars per month in advance.
july 21-tf J. T. BROWN.

THE Exercises of the San Marcos Male and Female Seminary, will be resumed on the 1st Monday of August. For particulars apply to
C. W. YELLOWLEY,
San Marcos, July 15th 1863. Principal.
tw5tw2t*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

Col. A. M. GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,

N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

To the Voters of Travis County.

Fellow Citizens,—For some weeks past my name has been announced in the Gazette as a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature. As it is probable I may not have the pleasure of visiting all the voters previous to the election, I take this occasion to say that I have always advocated Jeffersonian principles, and that if elected, I shall be guided by those same principles in endeavoring to carry out and advance the interests of my constituents.—I am well known throughout the county, and am willing to stand the ordeal of public opinion as to my qualifications and my standing as a citizen.—Among other measures which I shall, if elected, introduce before the Legislature, will be that of a bill to so amend the Militia Law as to include in the service all members of the Legislature who come within the age prescribed by the act.

I am no egotist, nor do I think it proper or modest to parade my good actions or traits of character before the people (which I regret to say is too often done to the annoyance of the citizens) but leave my history for them to talk or write about as they may see fit, trusting that they will render me such justice as my merits deserve, and no more.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve the people honestly and to do no act that will reflect upon the State, the Confederacy, my constituents, or myself.

J. LEWIS KING.

Austin, July 20, 1863-tw-to

To the Citizens of Travis County.

It is well known to you that we have among us many persons, families of soldiers in the army and others, whose wants are pressing and whose means are scanty, who must, in some way, be supplied with the necessaries of subsistence. Some are entirely destitute, and but few can furnish themselves with provisions at the ruinous prices at present prevailing.

The "Sons of the South," in view of this condition of things, have determined to make a systematic arrangement for the supply of the wants of the persons indicated.

Farmers of Texas, God has blessed you with an abundance of all kinds of breadstuffs; traders, you are all doing a flourishing business—do you need any labored appeal to arouse your sympathies in behalf of the persons referred to? We answer no!—The facts and the necessities of the case are too plainly seen.

Therefore, we invite and earnestly request you to take part in this work in either of the three methods following:

1st. If you have corn, wheat, bacon, or any other article of food, which you are willing to give for this purpose, call on or write to the undersigned Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the S. S. at the Confederate Courtroom, third floor Sampson & Henricks' building, and inform me what and how much you will give, and when you will have the same ready for delivery to me or any authorized agent I may send to receive it.

2d. If you have such articles to spare, but do not feel able to give them, then in the same manner inform me how much and the lowest price at which you can sell them, and I will in like manner send for them and pay for them on delivery.

3d. Those who have no such articles, but are willing to contribute money for this good work, will please hand over to me whatever amount they feel able to give.

A monthly statement of all donations, whether of provisions or money, will be published in the "Tri-Weekly Gazette." JOHN BURLESON,
Austin July 21, '63-tw&w. Q. M. & C. of S. S.

FINE SHEEP.—The subscriber, offers for sale five or six hundred fine sheep, for negroes or Confederate money. W. BARTON.
Oatmeal, Burnet County, July 15. tw6t*

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,
T. J. Chambers.

☞ We are informed by the journals of the day that not a Richmond paper is friendly to the administration except the Sentinel. The Examiner, Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch are all in the opposition and accuse it of weakness, vacillation, and favoritism. Here then is another newspaper combination, which, agreeably to the test laid down by our little Houston clique ought to be denounced as disloyal. The Richmond press assume the same ground taken by Mr. Herbert, one of our members of Congress, the same taken by this paper, and which every States Rights man must take or foreswear his principles. States Rights and Constitutional Democracy are integral portions of our system, and without doing violence to either, the government possesses the power to command the entire strength and support of the people in the present contest, both as regards men and property. Of course the general government has not the power to destroy the State governments, to force from the legitimate spheres of their duties the State officers necessary to keep up their organization, but it is the duty of every man whenever the government, and more particularly so whenever the administration attempts to trample upon the rights of the States, or the people, to protest against the usurpation In the language of Gen Chambers, "no violation of the constitution should be tolerated" The present administration, or those deriving authority from them, have been guilty of some high handed acts of despotism, for the proof of which we have only to refer to martial law, and the cotton orders If our people had quietly submitted, instead of loudly proclaiming against these acts, there is no telling to what extreme the administration by this time might not have gone In Lincolndom the unchecked usurpations of the administration have ended in the overthrow of the liberties of the people—our fate might have been similar had such advice as that given by the Telegraph to its readers been heeded. Already in Richmond the officials and hangers on of the administration are declared to be as corrupt as those at Washington. It will be hard for the Houston clique and other supporters of Pendleton Murrah, to convince our people that the man who denounces this condition of things is an enemy to the country, because forsooth, in doing so, he weakens the confidence of the people in the administration. These persons forget that our people are alone content to be governed by principle—that this is a war for principle, a contest between the States Rights idea and that of Black Republicanism. Our success in this contest depends upon a strict adherence to its fundamental idea—the constitution must be strictly adhered to, and no invasion of States Rights tolerated Such is the position taken by Gen. Chambers, such taken by the Richmond press, such taken by Congress when martial law was put down, such by our people when the cotton orders were protested against. The latitudinarians and man-worshippers, the Houston clique, think, speak and act otherwise. Gen. Chambers was not provoked at the administration for not having complied with the wishes of the Legislature, Governor, Supreme Court and Congressional delegation in giving him a suitable military command, but he felt deeply and bitterly the supreme indifference and culpable neglect with which the State had been treated in relation to its defense. He addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, which will be found in his circular, upon this subject. He said he did not complain of the treatment to himself, but to neglect to put in a condition of defense the State which had sent eighty thousand of her sons to the war, was an outrage upon the rights of its people. Such was the crime committed by Gen. Chambers—this is the reason why the San Antonio Herald, and Houston Telegraph, *oppressed* by the patronage of the administration, has raised the hue and cry against him, and proclaimed that he is an enemy to the administration. Is it then a crime, is it an act of disloyalty for an old and well-tried soldier, just from the field of carnage where the bravest of our Texans lay dead and dying, to demand that the land where they left their wives and little ones should be placed in a state of defense? The Houston clique say it is; the adherents of Pendleton Murrah throughout the State so proclaim it. You are gravely asked fellow citizens to vote against Gen. Chambers because his views *did not harmonize with those of the Administration in their neglect of our State.* Vicksburg has fallen and Texas now lays open to the enemy and a few weeks will tell whether our gallant old soldier and statesman acted the part of disloyalty or patriotism when he protested against her defenceless condition, and implored that though his claims might be ignored, that those of his beloved State might not. Texans! the tramp of the invader is almost on your soil; let us not, like the Creeks at the Horse Shoe, neglect our defenses and depend upon false prophets, or the administration to crush our foes We must now depend upon ourselves, and with our old men and boys, with God to favor our cause, we can yet defend our homes and firesides Look not to Richmond or the administration for help Vicksburg did so in vain—*we must do our own fighting* Shall we do so under the rule and guide of Gen Chambers, so often tried and never found wanting; or under that of Pendleton Murrah, untried, unknown, the creation of the Houston clique and small politicians, who have preferred remaining at home "giving their attention to the plain practical issues of life" We will see.

Proclamation to the People of Texas.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Vicksburg has fallen, but our insolent foes have but little cause to rejoice. More than thirty thousand of them found bloody graves in the effort to reduce a city defended by less than twenty-five thousand men, and though the place was surrendered, the army was saved.

Our victorious armies are now desolating Pennsylvania, and forty thousand prisoners attest the triumphant march of Gen. Lee. The North will not long exult over the barren victory on the Mississippi. It has cost the destruction of more than half of their largest and best army, and the demoralization of the remainder. The benefits they expect from the fall of Vickspurg will not be reaped by them Sharpshooters will line the banks of the Mississippi river, and their deadly vollies will be the only salute to the adventurous foe who may come to force trade over Southern waters

A temporary success at immense sacrifice will admonish our enemies how vain is the task of attempting to subjugate a free, united and determined people A spirit of unyielding resistance animates our people from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, while the armies of the Northern despot, wasted by our valor and the diseases of an unfriendly climate, will find nothing to stir their courage Their unwilling soldiery, forced to conduct a brutal warfare against an unoffending people who desire only the blessings of freedom and of peace, will never subjugate the people of Texas, who will strike only in the sacred cause of self-defense.

But you must always be prepared for this purpose. I called upon the Governor or your State for ten thousand troops, who are now being organized I now call upon the citizens of the State to perfect their organizations at once I also call upon the shareholders of the State, everywhere, to respond to the call I have made for one-fourth of your working hands to work upon the fortifications, to drive wagons, and to do that labor which soldiers, who should be in the ranks, are now performing.

There are two other classes of our fellow-citizens to whom I trust I shall not appeal in vain I recommend all citizens over the age of fifty years, who are able to do service as cavalry, and all others whose civil offices or employment exempt them from service, to at once organize themselves in the different counties in companies of minute men, provide their own ammunition, arms, horse, saddle and bridle, and keep continually on hand twenty days rations of bried beef, so as to move at a moment's warning in any direction As soon as you are organized in companies, send forward muster rolls to these headquarters. These companies I will not call out except when an emergency arises, and they will return to their homes when they desire to do so. Let communications on this subject, after the organization of these companies, be addressed to Capt. Edmund P Turner, A. A. G

Adopt this plan throughout Texas, so that an army of minute-men, who are exempt from forced service, bearing the rifles that once repelled the Mexican invade, may rush at a moment's warning from your prairies, and with their aid the organized forces of Texas will sweep from your border any army that may come to murder and plunder upon your soil.

Our barbarous foes already gloat over the prospect of your desolated homes and your helpless women sacrificed to his unbridled licentiousness. He will yet learn that the spirit of the Alamo is the quick spirit of the land, and that Texas will not suffer her sons to be subjected to territorial vassalage, nor her daughters degraded to be the associates of enfranchized slaves.

Let him who has been shirking the contest, arm in defense of home, report to those regiments in Texas not yet complete, and taste for once the proud joy of defending the soil that has led him. Let all remember, that the protection promised by degrading oaths of Federal allegiance is a delusion and snare. If the army should be left at a disadvatage by the cowardice of those who should recruit and sustain it, they shall reap no benefit from their baseness. Such unpatriotic men shall not be left between my lines and the enemy, seeking to cover by perjury the wealth amassed by grinding extortion.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.
Major General Commanding District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

☞ We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in this city by stage on Sunday morning, that he saw Gen. Magruder at Hempstead on Friday evening, on his way to Rusk, to meet Gen. E. Kirby Smith by appointment, for the purpose of consulting on the best means of defending the State against an invasion of the enemy which is now regarded as imminent.

☞ Candidates, wishing their names on election tickets had better apply without delay, as we are about making up a general form, the charge for which will be much less than where we have to print tickets separately for each candidate.

☞ A letter from Up-or-Down, Lampasas county, of the 14th, says "We are all for Chambers at Up-or-Down and everywhere else I have heard from on this frontier.

☞ The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Marion county, is down upon the politicians who withdrew McCulloch's name from the Gubernatorial canvass. Hear what the editor says, under the head of "Governor's election."

"As the friends of Gen. McCulloch unfortunately withdrew his name from the canvass, in the western part of the State, and have thereby caused some misunderstanding in the matter, we hereby withdraw his name fully from the list of candidates; but we wish it distinctly understood that we do so under protest. We withdraw him, while knowing at the same time that he is the choice of the whole people, but scheming politicians and demagogues have once more triumphed over the wishes of the people.—Henry McCulloch would not stoop to contend against such, nor mingle in the scramble for the poor spoils of office. If others can enjoy it, at such a price, let them have it, but the time will come when the rights of the people in "their majesty" will be heard.—No sooner is McCulloch out of the way than they turn their guns of spite upon Col Clark and Gen. Chambers they, too, have bared their bosom to the steel of our enemy, and for that, must suffer by the shafts of envy and intrigue of politicians and tricksters"

☞ We are receiving so many letters from all parts of the State, in relation to the forthcoming election, that we find it impossible to give place to them all in our little sheet. We make the following extracts from a letter received from a prominent citizen of Washington county, dated Brenham, July 13th

"It is gratifying to Gen. Chambers' friends, and he has many of them in Washington county, (old settlers, who know his worth,) to know that no one has been able to impeach his integrity or capacity, and so well convinced of this are they that he will get a large majority over his opponent—Our people are content to pay Mr Cushing his high price for the latest news, but they do not think him or any other editor entitled to lead them in the election of a Governor.

"Who is Mr Pendleton Murrah? They say he has been a member of the State Legislature, and late a Commissary in a regiment What bill, resolution, or other great measure did Mr. Murrah introduce or advocate with the burning eloquence he is supposed to possess? I venture the assertion that not one-fourth of the people now called on to support him ever heard before that he was even a member of the Legislature. A few who read the papers learned that he run for Congress and was defeated.

"The objection raised against Mr Murrah is not that he is disqualified, but that we do not know who he is. We do not know that he possesses the high qualifications which all agree should characterize a candidate for so important an office. We have only the assertion of a few men, none of whom could themselves carry a single county were they candidates." A VOTER.

The Clarksville Standard is out strongly in favor of Gen. Chambers for Governor.—In its issue of the 4th of July, it has a spirited article, setting forth the services of Gen. C. to his country, and in which it hits Mr. Murrah some pretty hard left-handed licks for remaining at home in such a crisis of affairs. We take note of what is occurring without joining in the squabble. The Standard is of opinion that some of the newspapers, and politicians by trade, are at their old tricks of endeavoring to monopolize the control of the Government. We leave the judgment to the people.—*Lagrange Patriot.*

☞ G. W. T's letter safe to hand.

MARLIN, Falls Co., Texas,
July 14, 1863.

Editor State Gazette:

Gen. Chambers addressed a large meeting of the citizens of this county, in this place, on Saturday. His speech was such an one as might naturally have expected from a gentleman of his well known ability He adverted to the fact that an attempt was being made to prejudice the minds of the people by representing that his feelings are hostile towards Mr Davis, and that if elected, he would seek to bring the State in conflict with the General Government. None who heard his indignant denial of this charge and the scathing rebuke that he administered to those who are circulating this slander, could for a moment believe that he had ever harbored such feeling The people of this county and section of the State, generally, appreciate the distinguished services of Gen. Chambers, rendered to his country in her darkest hours, and will, at the approaching election, support him with the greatest unanimity for Governor.

Respectful'y,
CHS STEWART.

OBITUARY OF JESSE F. BURDITT.

DIED, on the 28th of December, 1862, in Arkansas, of pneumonia, Mr. Jesse F Burditt, aged years

The deceased was a native Texan, and possessed in the highest degree those chivalric qualities that distinguished the earlier settlers of our State His intercourse with his fellow man, his nobleness of character, and the hospitality of his hands to the stranger and the needy marked as they were by an integrity of purpose unfamiliar with deceit rendered him, at home and abroad, an object of love and admiration, that will survive his memory long after the hearts that cherish him have mouldered in the grave

A purer heart and a braver patriot never lived Among the first to espouse the cause of the Confederacy, he joined Terry's Regiment of Rangers in August, 1861, and remained with them, undergoing privations and diseases almost incredible until February, 1862, when, impaired by sickness he obtained a furlough and returned home, but his heart was too deeply engaged in the struggle of his country to remain inactive, and, feeling his health and spirits at the expiration of four weeks sufficiently improved for service, he hastened again from home to the trials and dangers of the field.

Rejoining his company on the 6th of April, at Corinth, he soon after participated in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh. All who beheld him on that dreadful day, when the small army of the Confederacy overthrew the countless hosts of the North, attest in the most glowing terms to his heroism and daring Well might it be said of him as the Poet of the Scottish Chief:

"'Mid the clash of steel, and the thunder's peal,
And a Cœur de Lion's tread,
I marked his crest, and his lance in rest,
In the van where the brave line led"

Soon after the battle, hearing of the demise of a beloved brother-in law, into whose hands he had committed his business previous to his departure for the war, he resigned his Lieutenancy in Ferril's company, and returned home Remaining a few days to rest, and feeling the interest of his country of paramount importance to his own, he again bade farewell to family and friends, and hastened to the field Volunteering as a private in the 21st cavalry, under the command of Col. Carter, he soon after took up the line of march to the seat of war, in Arkansas.

A brighter picture of patriotism and devotion to one's country is not inscribed on the pages of history—a devoted wife and four lovely children, with a beautiful home, surrounded with every luxury and comfort that heart could wish, and where he had spent the happiest days of his life, and where in the long winter evenings assembled his aged mother and devoted kindred to hold social converse with him, were allurements which required the highest moral courage to resist, but Burditt's heart was absorbed in the cause of his country, and he would not see his comrades struggling abroad for his home and liberties while he was wasting his hours in inglorious ease. Let every true son of the South follow his example; then will the foot-prints of the invader vanish from our soil, and peace and prosperity reign; otherwise desolation and sorrow will encompass our land

Soon after his arrival in Arkansas, he became engaged with the enemy and won the same distinguished reputation he had acquired in the Terry Rangers. Early in October, 1862, he was made prisoner by the Federals and sent to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was thrown into one of the most loathsome dungeons, and received every cruelty that it was possible for a barbarous enemy to inflict. Shortly after, being exchanged, he returned to his command, when the disease he had contracted in prison terminated his life On the 27th of June, his remains were brought home and deposited in their last resting place, eight miles from this city A large assemblage of friends and relatives witnessed the solemn services over the remains of the beloved patriot and soldier.

He leaves an aged mother, a wife and four children, with a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn his loss.

"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

A FRIEND.

Austin, Texas, July 16th, 1863. tw&wlt

ESTRAY GOATS—50 head more or less, with my flock near Mountain City, of various marks A brownish mannie, wears a large bell (horse bell) tied on with two separate raw-hide strings, her mark is crop and underbit in the right and underslope in the left, her kid is marked crop and split in the right and split in the left.

The owner will pay charges and take them away soon. WM. W. HAUPT.

Mountain City, July 17th, 1863 july21tw&wlt.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863. NO. 123.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ By the arrival of our Express this morning at 4½ o'clock, we are in receipt of the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph has special dispatches from Alexandria to the 17th, giving an account of another hard fight at Donaldsonville, in which our troops, under Gen. Taylor, were again victorious We have no later dates from Vicksburg or Port Hudson, but the accounts we publish leave no doubt as to the fate of either.

The news from Lee's army is glorious—better than we at first anticipated. We have now every assurance that the news before published was true, and that both Harrisburg and Washington City are in our hands, with an immense number of prisoners.

In addition to the Telegraph's dispatches, which will be found below, we find a long list of dispatches from Northern papers with dates as late as the 17th, all of which go to show there is the greatest excitement imaginable all through the States of Pennsylvania and New York.

Gov Curtain had issued an appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia on the 10th, which had not been responded to. A Philadelphia dispatch of the 16th says the city was filled with excitement. Recruiting parties were raising the streets, but no troops had left for the seat of war The banks had offered a loan of a million dollars

In New York, the excitement was equally intense. The Tribune says all parties and all classes are united—that there was nothing now heard of party dissention The Governor of New York was receiving urgent calls from Pennsylvania for troops, and was doing all he could to comply Secretary Stanton said the men would not be wanted for more than thirty days General McClellan had arrived in New York on his way to see Seymour. About 14,000 troops now in Albany ready to move.

Gen. Cameron at a meeting pledged his whole fortune in defence of Pennsylvania, and called on the Governor to appoint McClellan to command. At Pittsburg all the factories had stopped work and the hands were throwing up entrenchments. The State archives and specie in the banks had been removed, and the inhabitants preparing to fly.

A special dispatch from Washington of the 16th, last night, says:

The latest advices from the army show that Gen. Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Ewell's corps is in the advance, accompanied by Gen. Stuart's cavalry.

Gen. Hill's corps is close behind, and Gen. Longstreet is bringing up the rear.

There no longer seems to be any doubt that Gen. Lee is throwing the whole of his forces towards Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Federal forces had concentrated at Frederick and fallen back to the Relay House. We are only able to make the following extracts from these dispatches, which are quite lengthy.

The following are all the dispatches received from Alexandria by Express in Houston up to yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17. 1863—On the 13th inst., the enemy came out of Fort Donaldsonville, under Col. Waitzell and Dwight, and attacked Gen. Taylor. The enemy had 4,000 men, and Gen. Taylor only 1,500 After a hard fight, Gen. Taylor succeeded in driving them back into the fort. He killed and wounded 500 of them, capturing prisoners and three pieces of artillery

The above facts are from Gen. Taylor's official dispatch to his headquarters at this place. So you can rely upon it.

Gen. Green is said to have displayed the greatest valor, and fought with a desperation which never can be surpassed.

The Yankees, 3,500 in number took possession of Natchez on Monday last, at 3 P. M. They came down on 7 transports.

Gen. Lee has had another battle He captured Harrisburg, Penn., and 18,000 prisoners.

His other battle, where he captured 40,000, is confirmed

Port Hudson is said to have surrendered unconditionally, and it is said Banks refused to parole any one, but sent all prisoners to New Orleans

The Yankees commenced bombarding Fort Beauregard, at Harrisonburg, to day

A driver, Mr. McCowan, who made his escape from Natchez twenty four hours after the Yankees arrived there, states that on Monday last, the Natchez Courier office published an "extra" giving an account of the capture of Arlington Heights and the city of Washington He says it was the topic of conversation among the Yankees, and they all acknowledged it to be so

The "Extra" confirmed the capture of Harrisburg Pa

McKowan also states that the enemy had captured 4000 beeves, which were below Natchez, and that there were 1500 between the Mississippi and Trinity, which they would probably get, as they now hold both rivers

Port Hudson capitulated, or rather surrendered on the 8th Conditions not known.

From information just received, there is not much doubt but what Gen. Lee is in Washington If so the Yankees must be quaking in their shoes

Late Northern dispatches seen and read by a gentleman direct from New Orleans states that the Baltimorians have blockaded their streets with at least 35,000 hogsheads of tobacco, that they are packing up and moving off their valuables, that Philadelphia is in a great state of excitement, &c Lee has no one to oppose him Surely the day of retribution has at length arrived in that God forsaken country.

Later.

An official dispatch has been received here at headquarters from Harrisonburg, stating that Gen. Lee has captured Washington, D. C., and 6,000 prisoners. The news came from Natchez, where it is acknowledged to be true by the enemy

The same dispatch also states that the Yankees came up to Fort Beauregard, at Harrisonburg, with their mosquito fleet of gunboats, and after trying their guns on the fort for a short time found that their calibre was not sufficient to make an impression.

So they abandoned the enterprise, and steamed down the river. What their next move will be remains to be seen.

The surrender of Port Hudson was not unconditional, as first reported. Both officers and men were paroled. Several have arrived at this place.

The Texas Renegades.

A correspondent who is on duty at Brashear City, writes as follows;

"I was inside the Federal lines a few days since under flag of truce, and to my surprise, found the so-called 1st Texas Cavalry picketing against our genuine Texas boys. I learned the name of some of the officers: Col. E. J. Davis, Lieut Col. Jesse Stancil, formerly of Austin; Capt Speed, of Austin, Sheriff in 1860–'61, and Lieut. P. G Temple, of some Western county, Gillespie I believe.

I presume these are two or three companies of deserters and renegades from Texas. They are in constant communication with Texas—the west in particular. Capt Speed expressed a desire to visit Texas in an official capacity—thinks he can increase his force very much. He is very vindictive. The men I saw are evidently afraid to meet Texans. One asked me if any mercy would be shown them if taken. Our boys are very anxious to get a chance at them. They are camped on the Mississippi river, near Boute Station, N. O., O & G. W. R.

☞ The Shrevesport News, of the 14th inst., has the following paragraph, which is additional testimony to the fact that Vicksburg fell on the 4th:

We are under the painful necessity of saying to our readers that, beyond a doubt, our forces were compelled to surrender Vicksburg Our information is from Mr. Charles Dallee of this city. Mr. D., was in Vicksburg at the time of surrender, and was paroled. On the 4th of July at 10 o'clock, a. m., the gallant city succumbed. One hundred thousand of the enemy then left for Port Hudson.

☞ The Telegraph is informed by a note from the Henderson Times office, that Col. William Stedman is a candidate for Attorney-General He is at present A. A. G., on Brig. Gen. Green's Staff.

Second Congressional District—Hon. C. C. Herbert.

Editor State Gazette:—It has been gravely said by an astute observer, that the civil institutions of America, are under the influence of the imagination, while those of Europe are under the control of the understanding. And indeed it would seem so, from the little appreciation accorded to men of direct utilitarian views upon public affairs.

The people of this District have been *blessed* with a Representative in Congress distinguished beyond all representatives, for his earnestness, sincerity, industry, enthusiasm, devotion and a resolution to do, at all times, and everywhere whatever may become a plain, honest, practical man—one who possesses a clear head, warm heart, a sympathetic soul, and a generosity without bounds. Undoubtedly, C. C. Herbert, is a first rate character—a noble type of an upright citizen—a most faithful representative, whose course in Congress reflects credit upon his constituents and advantage to the country.

All his aims are intended for his country's good—he has no selfish ends in view No principle of *nepotism* ever did, or ever will influence his public conduct, and where is the public man of whom this may be said in truth? True, Col Herbert may not be as affluent as some who have flourished in other times and other States, in "holiday and lady terms"—he even may not know,

"The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was spermaceti, for an inward bruise."

Possibly, he may not know how to make "the worse argument appear the better reason," he may not have attained that bad eminence, but he certainly knows better than any one I have heard speak (and I have heard his learned opponent,) in what the *real interest* of his country consists; and he not only has the power to conceive, but the courage and ability to express it. Surely the voters of this District will not permit such a man, at such a crisis, to be set aside for an untried man, how promising so ever he may be

The Houston Telegraph, an outsider, has seemed to labor for that consummation. It charged that Col Hebert got off the track, and threatened to raise the standard of revolt—an unjust charge. A Senator of rare but erring genius, uttering as it was supposed, the President's idea, had declared, in his place, that the army was the constitution and the country—that its ranks must be filled, fed and clothed, without regard to constitutions, or the rights of States or their citizens. Col Hebert did, in his place, assert that there should be a limit to the conscriptive principle, and that the constitution was sacred—set it aside and establish the principle of conscription and impressment, and all would be lost, and if it were the intention to erect a monarchy, he, for one, would be in favor of unfurling the Lone Star If such a sentiment be treason—may treason flourish forever, and every where!

VOTER.

$500 Dollars Reward—Stop the Murderer!

We, the undersigned, wives of the murdered men Col A N, and C A Hopkins, will give the above reward, for the apprehension and delivery, of the murderer, one T D Ormsby to the Jailer of Travis county. Said T. D. Ormsby went to Col. A N Hopkins' shop on Thursday evening, the 9th day of July, and shot him while at his work. On the same day, he also shot and killed his Son, C. A. Hopkins, while trying to arrest his flight

His description will be seen in the Governor's Proclamation, who has offered a reward for his delivery

CORNELIA A HOPKINS
LAURA S HOPKINS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
July 6th, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 73, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the rates and wages paid to teamsters and for freight in the service under my charge, are as follows:

Teamsters, owning the teams they drive, are paid freight at the rate of three cents per pound per hundred miles Teamsters not owing their teams, are paid wages at the rate of forty dollars per month, and a ration. Teamsters who freight through to Brownsville, will be furnished there by my agents with facilities for obtaining their necessary supplies.

The above rates are payable altogether in Confederate notes

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA
Houston, Texas May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 73.

All persons entitled to employ conscript teamsters in the transportation of cotton, are hereby prohibited to pay them larger wages than are allowed these teamsters by Major Hart. Major Hart will cause the rates at which these men are employed to be published in all the newspapers for the information of all concerned. After having arranged the rates with the Chief Disbursing Officers of this District, these officers will notify their contractors that any violation of this Order will cause them to be immediately deprived of all conscript facilities.

By command of
Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.
GEO A MAGRUDER, Jr., A. A. A. Gen

Agents acting under my authority, are directed to report to me any violation of the above General Orders which may come to their knowledge.

S. HART, Major & Quartermaster.

☞ All newspapers in this State copy for one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

July 21—twlm.

TIMBER LAND.—Wanted to purchase a few acres of timber land within convenient hauling distance of Austin. Apply at this office. tw-tf

To the Citizens of Travis County.

It is well known to you that we have among us many persons, families of soldiers in the army and others, whose wants are pressing and whose means are scanty, who must, in some way, be supplied with the necessaries of subsistence Some are entirely destitute, and but few can furnish themselves with provisions at the ruinous prices at present prevailing.

The "Sons of the South," in view of this condition of things, have determined to make a systematic arrangement for the supply of the wants of the persons indicated,

Farmers of Texas, God has blessed you with an abundance of all kinds of breadstuffs; traders, you are all doing a flourishing business—do you need any labored appeal to arouse your sympathies in behalf of the persons referred to? We answer no!—The facts and the necessities of the case are too plainly seen.

Therefore, we invite and earnestly request you to take part in this work in either of the three methods following:

1st If you have corn, wheat, bacon, or any other article of food, which you are willing to give for this purpose, call on or write to the undersigned Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the S S. at the Confederate Courtroom, third floor Sampson & Hemicks' building, and inform me what and how much you will give, and when you will have the same ready for delivery to me or any authorized agent I may send to receive it.

2d. If you have such articles to spare, but do not feel able to give them, then in the same manner inform me how much and the lowest price at which you can sell them, and I will in like manner send for them and pay for them on delivery.

3d. Those who have no such articles, but are willing to contribute money for this good work, will please hand over to me whatever amount they feel able to give.

A monthly statement of all donations, whether of provisions or money, will be published in the "Tri-Weekly Gazette."

JOHN BURLAGE,
Austin July 21, '63–tw&w Q. M. & C of S., S S.

To the Voters of Travis County.

Fellow Citizens,—For some weeks past my name has been announced in the Gazette as a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature. As it is probable I may not have the pleasure of visiting all the voters previous to the election, I take this occasion to say that I have always advocated Jeffersonian principles, and that if elected, I shall be guided by those same principles in endeavoring to carry out and advance the interests of my constituents—I am well known throughout the county and am willing to stand the ordeal of public opinion as to my qualifications and my standing as a citizen—Among other measures which I shall, if elected, introduce before the Legislature, will be that of a bill to so amend the Militia Law as to include in the service all members of the Legislature who come within the age prescribed by the act.

I am no egotist, nor do I think it proper or modest to parade my good actions or traits of character before the people (which I regret to say is too often done to the annoyance of the citizens) but leave my history for them to talk or write about as they may see fit, trusting that they will render me such justice as my merits deserve, and no more

If elected, I pledge myself to serve the people honestly and to do no act that will reflect upon the State, the Confederacy, my constituents, or myself.

Austin, July 20, 1863–tw–te J. LEWIS KING.

Col. C. C. Herbert's Re-election to Congress.

As a duty to the Government, the people, and to myself, I would be permitted to lay before my fellow-citizens, the testimony which circumstances have enabled me to give in support of the claims Col. Herbert has upon his constituents for the position above referred to—or rather to make known to his constituents the indebtedness they owe Col. Herbert for his faithful services.

In the early part of January 1862, I came to Richmond, strongly prejudiced against Col. Hebert—having opposed his proceeding election accordingly From that time to the present day, mostly in person, and part of the time, through my friends and representatives, I have become aware of his extraordinary and successful energy in all matters of interest to the country, to his people, and particularly to the poor, sick, and downtrodden soldiers. Men of the ripest judgement in such matters, pronounce his course, as a Congressman, practical, wise, independent, and free of that truckling disposition so injurious to sound legislation. This, together with his remarkable energy and earnestness, explains the opinion so unanimous among those who witness his course, that there is not a more valuable man to the Country in its Legislative Halls His services are not confined to matters of public interest, nor to his friends, or acquaintances. But whenever there is a wrong committed, injustice done, misery and want to be relieved within his hearing and power to correct and relieve, there you will find Col. Herbert, This is the testimony of hundreds who have been recipients of, and witnesses to, the Colonel's ever ready help

The course Col. H. pursued, in the enterprise under my charge, is perhaps the best proof of his disinterestedness. He considered this of great importance to the country; therefore, without being called upon, and with the full knowledge no doubt of my opposition to him, he took hold of the enterprise as a matter of general interest, with his usual energy; with what success I may be permitted at some future time to make known with prudence. Without knowing who if any one, may compete with Col. Herbert in this election, I conscientiously give him my feeble support, and thus do amends for my former opposition.

Richmond June 6th, 1863. ROBERT CREUZBAR.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

☞ We have often been taunted with being the only paper in the State that advocated the claims of Gen Chambers, and for some time after the canvass commenced, we believe we stood alone in that respect We were, however, prepared for this to some extent, as we knew that Gen. Chambers was not the candidate of the politicians, but of the people, and so long as Col. Clark and Gen McCulloch were in the field, we knew they would receive a fair share of support from the press, while Mr. Murrah would be well taken care of by the clique who brought him out, and their adherents. The withdrawal of McCulloch and Clark by the friends of Murrah has, however, put a new face on affairs, and we find loud protests against this new system of tactics which has been introduced for the first time into our State elections, not only by some of the leading papers, but by the people generally throughout the State. The Clarksville Standard, now in its twentieth year, one of the oldest and most respectable, as well as one of the most independent Journals in the State, has a long article in its issue of the 11th, headed "The Governor's Election" from which we extract as follows:

"We candidly confess that as Gen. Chambers was the first candidate in the field, he was also our first choice; for he had strong claims, greater, perhaps, than those of any other individual in the State. He had acted actively and zealously in the secession of the Southern States, and in the convention, was conspicuous for the zeal and fervor with which he advocated immediate and prompt separation from the old Union. Age had not chilled the ardor which led him, in 1835, to counsel and ably assist in throwing off the yoke of Mexican tyranny. Nor did his experience of the great sacrifices he might be called upon to make in this second revolution, as he had already made in the first, abate the zeal with which he entered the revolution of 1860. Although past the meridian of life, Gen. Chambers brought into the secession convention the energy, zeal, and spirit of early manhood. His dignified bearing and extraordinary talent soon distinguished him among that body of distinguished men.

Of the difficulties which embarrassed the action of the convention we have not space to speak at length. They were, however, of great magnitude, and at one time assumed a violent aspect, threatening to involve the State in civil war inaugurated at the portals of the Capitol. That the revolution was prompted by principles thoroughly enlightened, and fostered by the purest motives which ever actuated the human heart. That the dissolution was sought by means thoroughly constitutional, there exists no doubt. Yet, it was not the less a revolution, and in our midst were those who opposed it. The weak and timid anticipated with morbid apprehension, those excesses, crimes and miseries, which have usually accompanied revolutions. Another class, conservative by nature, moving slowly and cautiously, regarded the action of the convention as premature, and its consequences utterly ruinous to our final success. A small number clung faithfully to the old government, and prepared themselves to embarrass the action of the convention, and defeat the accomplishment of its object, even by a resort to violence A single spark at that moment would have ignited the inflamable material drawn to the capitol and bequeathed to us a civil war, ruinous in its consequences Within the convention itself were found differences of great magnitude requiring in their adjustment, temperance and forbearance. Radical changes were supposed to be necessary, and the powers of the convention, and the extent of its authority, became a subject of serious discussion.

Never in any body did there exist a greater or more palpable necessity for the wisdom and experience of some leading and influential man One combining fervent patriotism, singleness of purpose, and an enlightened appreciation of the necessities of the period, with sufficient moral courage to pursue them to their legitimate end. It is not flattery to say that Gen Chambers was found equal to the occasion, and as chairman of the committee on "Federal relations" he reported the ordinance of secession. Proclaiming in the voice of history that revolutions are ever perilous and painful remedies; the severest ordeal a nation can be called upon to undergo, but that the alternatives were helpless slavery, and immeasurable infamy.

And rising to the greatness of the momentous occasion, leaving to weaker minds the discussion of the transitory incidents of bloodshed which would follow, he declared that revolution; with all its imagined and real horrors, was but brief and transient, while oppressive institutions and national wrongs were eternal. The State having seceded, an address was written by Gen. Chambers addressed to the people of the State replete with practical wisdom and fervent with patriotism. In reconciling the disaffected, in encouraging and stimulating the timid, to an active support of the Confederate government no single individual has done more than T. J. Chambers.

The hero of two revolutions, approximating the patriarchal age, he might well have rested upon the well earned laurels of an eventful life. But, such a course was not consistent with his views, or his estimate of the duty of one who had so zealously fostered, inaugurated and finally aided in the consumation of the revolution, Urged by a sense of propriety, he joined the Confederate army before Richmond, and in the seven days terrible battle which surged around the Capitol, he was was conspicuous for his gallantry and daring.

Subsequently to our brilliant victories at Richmond he returned to Texas and announced himself as a candidate for Governor. A number of distinguished gentlemen were at the same time spoken of in connection with the office, but they with considerate delicacy declined pressing claims to office while a war of unexampled severity was raging in the Confederacy Lt Gov. Crockett, Gen Henry E McCulloch, Ex Gov. Clark and Hon Pendleton Murrah have howevever since that time been announced and except Col. Crockett, who has withdrawn, are now candidates for Governor Gen. McCulloch is in the army, and his claims deserve the serious consideration of the people, his distinguished services through life, his undoubted patriotism, his active zeal in our secession, all recommend him to the people.

With the career of Col Clark, our readers are acquainted, placed by circumstances in the Gubernatorial chair at the period of our revolution, his acts are a part of our revolutionary history. Since the expiration of his term of office, he too has been in the army.

Hon P Murrah has the reputation of being a good Lawyer and a gentleman of superior attainments In our secession movements, he held no public position, and up to a late period of the present canvass, had remained at home, in dignified retirement devoted to the practice of his profession. As an able jurist, a fluent speaker and a clear headed reasoner, he is said to be second to no man in the State. An effort is now being made to withdraw the name of Gen. McCulloch from the canvass, because it is said prominent Newspapers in the West did not evince a willingness to support him. We do not think such a course will be sustained by the people The Press neither possesses nor deserves the influence it once enjoyed, among the people. Yielding to the general demoralization it no longer advocates the rights of the people, but has become the mere reflector of the will of military authorities. And though it may detract from the strength of Gen McCulloch, Gen Chambers, or Col Clark, there is a spirit abrord which at the ballot box will administer a withering rebuke to the political vultures, who are now preying upon the vitals of our State

In the language of the Houston Telegraph "We want unity of feeling, unity of purpose, unity of thought, and action" in the State

We want, further, firmness, independence, and moral courage We want a man of fixed, unwavering purpose and indomitable will. We want a man who can feel and reflect the dignity of this Southern struggle, with the lofty and noble attributes of its great author (J. C. Calhoun) A man who will be Governor of the State; who has the independence to assert and maintain the rights of the citizen. A man of enlarged comprehension and wisdom, connected with the gallantry and courage of the soldier. Such a man is T. J. Chambers Distinguished in every era of Texas history, his election would do honor to the State, and guarantee security to the frontier settler and protection to every citizen of the State In conclusion we would say, that in consideration of the circumstances surrounding us—willing to leave the issue to the unprejudiced voters of the State—we have forborne presenting Gen. Chamber's claims upon the people, and now with diffidence do so, because we believe an effort is being made to do him gross injustice.

Believing as we do that to repudiate his claims is become justly obnoxious to the charge of national ingratitude and to aid in the defeat of a gallant soldier, we shall, to the utmost of our ability, aid in his election."

☞ The Telegraph says Capt W. M. Armstrong has lately arrived from Richmond, with $13,000,000 of public money, which he brought across the Mississippi only two days before the surrender of Vickfburg. Much credit is due to Capt Armstrong, both for obtaining so large an amount of money, which he only did after long delay and much perseverence, as well as for his rapid and safe transportation of it to its destination.

Should we be cut off from the balance of the Confederacy for the balance of the war, of which there is now every probability, the money will be of incalculable value in discharging the debts due by the government

---

The following resolution was passed by the City Council of Alanta:

RESOLVED, That in the event of the refusal on the part of any resident to cheerfully enroll his name for the protection of our wives, our children and our homes, the names of all such be published conspicuously in each of the daily papers of the city, that those may be distinctly known who refuse to embark in such a holy cause; and that such other action be taken in the premises as may be deemed prudent and safe for the welfare of the city.

Presuming that some action will be taken, sooner or later, for the protection of *our homes* and firesides, would it not be well to adopt some such measure as the above, that we may be fully aware, before the enemy is at our threshold, who are for us and who are against us? There can be no neutrality in the coming struggle, and we have more to fear from secret enemies in our midst, than the foe that is arrayed against us in the field.

☞ Gov. Lubbock has called for a draft of 75 per cent. of all men liable to militia duty in Galveston. The News says "the conclusion will be natural and unavoidable that Galveston does not stand high in the affections of our State Executive, though contiguous to his own now favored county"

☞ The Hon. Pendleton Murrah arrived in Houston on the 21st, and will remain for a "few days."

☞ A letter from Galveston to the Houston Telegraph dated 20th inst., says we have the New Orleans End of the 11th—Vicksburg is said to have surrendered on the 4th, and Port Hudson on the 8th. Another account says on the 9th The so-called reopening of the Mississippi was to have been celebrated in New Orleans on the 11th, with illuminations, processions and a public meeting, to be addressed by Thomas J. Durant.

☞ The Clarksville Standard has received a letter from a gentleman residing in Harrison, (Pendleton Murrah's own county) to the effect that Col. Clark is the favorite of the people of that section for Governor. The Standard in connection with this subject says:

"It is a significant fact, that, while the western Press obstinately persist in forcing upon us, an unacceptable candidate, a distinguished non-combatant, we as obstinately repudiate her dictation"

The same paper, after quoting from the Confederate "News," another leading paper in the East, opposed to the election of Murrah, says;

"The Press of western Texas will doubtless regard our rejection of her magnanimous offer to provide a suitable candidate for us, as an instance of monstrous ingratitude.

In selecting for our approval an obscure non-combatant whose greatest merit is that his zeal in our cause has never led him to express an opinion, as to the imbecility of the conduct of those sent to control the affairs of this district, they doubtless pursued their own interest and may have intended no wrong, but such a proposition is flattering neither to the common sense nor the patriotism of the east."

☞ We regret to learn from the Victoria Advocate that Major A. H. Phillips of the 5th Texas Infantry died at Montgomery Ala, on the 4th of June

Major Phillips was the only son, at the time of his death, of Judge Phillips of Victoria, and was much esteemed by all who knew him, for his many amiable qualities.

☞ The Bellville Countryman is at last out for Chambers, and the Lagrange Patriot is sufficiently committed to show which way the wind blows We are not quite *along* as generally supposed.

The Confederate Cruiser Virginia.

Early on Saturday morning a Channel steamer put into Plymouth, and landed 18 persons from the Confederate cruiser Virginia, late the Japan. Two of these men had been scalded through the bursting of a feed pipe in the engine room of the Virginia, while they had been acting as firemen, and they are now in the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, at Plymouth, under medical treatment for the injuries they sustained. In consequence of this arrival something had been learned respecting the manning, the escape, and the arming of this new Confederate cruiser. The well known firm of the Denuys of Dumbarton built the Japan for, it is supposed, the Emperor of China She is a very fine steamer of 700 tons burden, and is fitted with engines of 250 horse power She was launched on the 16th of January last, and sailed from the Clyde on the 3d of April. When she left the Clyde she had been named the Virginia, and some 40 carpenters went out in her to construct a magazine. Those returned to Greenock in the tug steamer that towed the Virginia out.—The day after she had sailed an order arrived at Greenock, directing that she be seized After the Virginia left the Clyde, she made her way round into the English Channel.

In the meantime one of the steamers that ply between Newhaven and France, principally for the conveyance of French produce intended for the London market, had been taken up by "a gentleman" to convey some packages and hardware across the Channel He stipulated for the power of taking the steamer to another port than the one to which she ordinarily traded, or to discharge the cargo into another vessel, if he thought fit to do so. The steamer, however, did take some passengers from France, and left Newhaven as if on her regular voyage across the channel. The Captain, however, had instructions from the owners to follow the directions given the "gentleman." When they got fairly into the channel the latter said; before going across he wished to make for a certain point meaning the latitude and longitude, somewhere between Plymouth and Falmouth "All right," said the skipper, and away they went, and soon arrived at the point indicated, and there found a steam vessel, with which the gentleman said he would like to communicate. He went on board the new steamer, but soon returned and told the captain that he had sold the cargo, and it must be put on board that vessel.

The Newhaven man brought his craft alongside, having the misfortune to carry away his boom in doing so. The cargo was transferred to the larger steamer, which was no other than the Confederate cruiser Virginia, and the cargo of the Newhaven steamer was guns, arms and ammunition. The cargo safely transferrd, some seventeen men were transhipped from the Virginia to the Newhaven steamer, and these included the two men injured by scalding, and who are now in the hospital at Plymouth. With these men, on the "gentleman's directions, the Newhaven steamer made for Plymouth, and arrived there early Saturday morning. The Virginia has gone westward, probably to follow the practices of the Alabama. She is described as a vessel of great strength and capable of a high rate of speed. She is armed with ten guns in addition to two of of Whitworth's 68 pounders on pivots.—*London Daily News April 13th.*

☞ We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with the very latest election returns, as they come in, and will esteem it as a special favor if the Chief Justices of the counties north and west of us will be kind enough to forward us the returns from their respective counties, as soon as received.

☞ A letter from Gonzales of the 16th, says a considerable change has taken place lately in favor of Chambers, and it is more than probable he will carry that county.

☞ We announce to day the name of Col Jno B. Banks of Webberville, as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature. Col. B., is so well known for capacity, integrity and energy, that no better selection could be made by our people to represent them at this particular and important crisis in our affairs.

☞ A member of Wood's Regiment, writes us that a large majority of the men are in favor of Chambers for our next Governor. He also adds that he has visited several Camps lately in the West, and that Chambers will get the soldier's vote everywhere.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,

Col A. M GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,

Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,

E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,

N. G. SHELLEY

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Col. J. B BANKS.
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis
Capt. M. H BOWERS.
J LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)

THOS H JONES, of Travis
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)

ROBERT W WILSON

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

Col. J. B. Banks.

We are pleased to learn, that this gentleman, at the solicitation of friends, has consented to become a candidate for the Legislature The Col is entitled to the credit of defeating the notorious Jack Hamilton in 1853 and made a good member in that important session. Before the commencement of our political difficulties, he saw danger at a distance, and was one of the sixty-two who signed the call for a convention. He has been most liberal in aiding every company from the county in their outfit, and has advanced by private means to procure transportation for the regiment, for which he has not received one cent. He was one of the first to volunteer under the Governor's call for 1000, and became a member of Capt. F Moore's company by substitution for the war; he did this knowing he was notliable to conscription. A better selection could not be made

Austin July 22d, 1863 MANY VOTERS.
tw-1t

$25 REWARD. — Strayed or Stolen on the morning of the 21st from a stable adjoining our office, a fine dark sorrel American mare about 15½ hands high, shod all round — small head and curved neck, branded on the near shoulder with two indistinct letters and on the off shoulder with a square and compass. Whoever will return her to this office or to Sam Mather, Gabriel Mills, will receive the above reward.

Austin July 22d, 1863. tw&w

NEGRO GIRL WANTED—for which I will pay Fifty Dollars per month in advance.
July 21-tf J. T. BROWN.

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs etc.—will be published August 1st, 1863 Price $2 per copy, $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred. Sent by mail, post paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is nearly ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863—july11 w&twlm.

FINE SHEEP.—The subscriber offers for sale five or six hundred fine sheep, for negroes, Confederate money. W. BARTON,
Oatmeal, Burnet County, July 15. tw6t

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL: I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. NO. 124.

LATEST NEWS!

BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at o'clock, with the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph has special dispatches from Alexandria to the 21st, by Pony Express, giving an account of a fight between Johnston and Grant at Jackson, in which Johnston's victory was complete, Grant being compelled to retreat, leaving behind him in killed, wounded and prisoners 20,000 men.

At the latest accounts Johnston was pursuing Grant in the vicinity of Big Black. Johnston's force numbered 50,000, having been reinforced from Bragg's army, Charleston and Mobile. The Yankees admit their loss at Vicksburg to have been from 50 to 60,000, and Grant's army was said to number only 000 before the fight with Johnston, without counting the garrison he had to leave at Vicksburg, while ...k's force was known not to exceed 10,000, therefore without heavy reinforcements from the North, there is certainly not much showing for the Federal army on the Mississippi marching further westward.

... Scurry has received a letter from Rusk, dated 15th, fully confirming our previous reports of surrender of Vicksburg.

The letter says: General Pemberton proposed ...ms for the 3d, but Grant would not accept, de...ing he would take the place on the 4th The ...n were on quarter rations for thirty days pre...us to the surrender, and *nothing* from the 3d to 6th, when they got Yankee rations.

Grant entered the city on the 4th, and established his headquarters at the Court house. Mines been worked under different forts. The fort ...pied by the 3d Louisiana and some Missouri ...ps was blown up, killing and wounding fifty. ...ule meat was served in the Hospitals for some ... The Yankee papers say their loss was in the ...es of fights by disease, &c., 50,000 to 60,000. ...loss must have been in Vicksburg, killed and ...nded, between 8000 and 9000, as we formerly 27,000, and about 18,000 or 19,000 were surrend-... Gen. Moore is unhurt Gen. Green of Mis... was killed.

...e letter says: They could have held out for ...ns a day or two longer, but he heard it said ...t had mines under all the forts, our folks at...ted to countermine, but did not have the ne...ry appliances to insure success.

... says he saw about 200 negro cavalry on fine ...s, armed with six shooters and sabres, in ... of Grant's Headquarters

The 2d Texas have lost heavily. The Tel...ph publishes a list of the killed and ...nded, received from the Chaplain of the ...ment, which we regret we have neither ... or space for, but it will be found on our ...tin board Large numbers of paroled ...ns have arrived in Alexandria on their ...home, most of them very poorly clad.

...ssengers who have arrived in Alexan... direct from Richmond, confirm the re... of our successes in Maryland and Penn...nia.

...e of them states that the secessionists in Bal... ...ey heard Gen. Lee was coming to ... ...ut down the Federal soldiers in ... ...isted Confederate flags from the ... offices He further states that ... he heard of dispatches being re... stating that Gen Lee had captured Wash... and that it was believed by all he met.

... papers were all taken from them by the ...es at Natchez We copy the following from ...elegraph's latest despatches:

...ton, July 16th —Lt McCabe of Gen. Tap... staff, left Natchez last Monday, 13th inst. ...at morning a dispatch was received from ...on, stating that Grant's army had attacked ...on. A desperate fight ensued, which resul... a complete victory for us. Sherman's corps ...erally cut to pieces.

... dispatch also states that Gen. Lee was ... a doubt in possession of Washington City.

...XANDRIA, July 21 —Another report of the ... obtained this morning from Capt Holmes, ...chez, who was a Volunteer Aid on Gen. ...nridge's staff during the fight. The Captain ...st arrived here and says that Johnson's ... was complete He compelled Grant to ... leaving behind at least twenty thousand ...wounded and prisoners

...o the time the captain left Jackson, five or ...usand prisoners had already arrived there. ...ptured a large quantity of artillery, stores, ...rant had two horses shot from under him, ...s reported wounded, but this latter rumor ...confirmation,

...ches had been received of the capture of ... ...his, Baltimore and Washington City, and ...s universally believed on the other side of ...ssippi by the Yankees themselves. I would ...y that every report and dispatch which has been received here during the last five days, tend to the confirmation of the above report

Hundreds of paroled prisoners from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, are daily arriving; all bring the same rumors, and none to the contrary. They however bring no papers—not one.

Gen. Taylor has fallen back, for prudential reasons to Brashear City The Yankees have made no attempt, as yet, to come with their gunboats above the mouth of the Ouachita, or Little Black rivers

They have sounded a little above but before they venture up with the only class of boats which can reach here, they had better sound the bushes along the shore in several places.

Gen. Walker has been ordered to this point, and was yesterday 25 miles this side of Vernon, and ere this reaches Houston will probably be here with his force.

Captain Holmes further states that Grant had made his boasts that he would be in Mobile in three weeks. The fight took place at Jackson Our loss was from twenty hundred to thirty-five hundred Captain Holmes went over the battle field, and found it completely strewn with dead Yankees.

When the Captain left, Johnston was pursuing Grant in the vicinity of Big Black, and for several hours after he left heard heavy firing

Johnston, before the fight, had been reinforced with 20,000 men, principally from Bragg's army, Charleston and Mobile When the fight took place, his force was about 50 000 Judge Terry was a volunteer aid on Gen Johnston's staff

Judge McGowan, of California and Arizona notoriety, and now Quartermaster of the Arizona Battalion has also just arrived and corroborates Capt Holmes's statements He also states that the Mississippi is far from being open to the Yankees, even if Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen as every transport that passes is compelled to run the gauntlet the entire route, they are fired into all along the river.

No official dispatches from Gen Lee had been received since he entered Pennsylvania, but the fall of the Yankee cities above reported is generally believed.

Jackson has never been in the hands of the Yankees, since the fall of Vicksburg.

Bragg has fallen back to Bridgeport. It will be recollected that Judge McGowan was the person who commanded the Maple Leaf when we took possession of her.

The rise in Red River during the last twelve hours, was one inch.

Grant, it seems, after the capture of Vicksburg, marched towards Jackson, with the largest portion of his army, had two fights with Johnson before he reached Jackson, where he was so badly whipped. Johnston was entrenched there

Late Northern papers state that forty vessels were captured and destroyed in two days by Semmes and Maffit. They also admit a loss of sixty thousand men in the late battle.

Hooker was displaced by Meade. He ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

The Secretary of War ordered its immediate reoccupation, saying it was the key of Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c. Hooker retorted it was no use to keep the key when the door was smashed, and got his congë forthwith.

Gen Johnston did not use his reinforcements, but held them in reserve.

☞ We were yesterday favored with a visit by Capt. S H. Darden, who is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Capt. Darden is not canvassing, like some of his competitors, but had other business, which brought him here, and will return home to day. He is not as well known throughout the State as some of his opponents, but in his own county, and those adjoining, we are informed, he will get almost the entire vote, while his friends generally are very sanguine of his election. We cannot pay a better tribute to this gallant soldier than quote from the Goliad Messenger, of the 13th, as follows,

"Capt Darden is a native of Mississippi, but he has resided in Texas for about eighteen years. He has served four sessions in the Legislature He belonged to the glorious Fourth Texas regiment, and served a time in the ranks, when he was elected Captain of one of the best and bravest companies. He fought, as his comrades testify, with gallantry and courage, on the bloody fields of Virginia, and in the sanguinary and memorable battle of Sharpsburg. When his regiment was almost annihilated, after the flag bearer was shot down, Capt Darden seized the blood-stained banner and bore it aloft till night closed over the bloody vale of Antietam. He has been forced to retire from the army, because of ill health."

The New York Herald, of the 10th, says, (speaking of the late battle,) not a corporal's guard can now be found of the late Grand Army of the Potomac. Those of them, who were not killed, wounded or captured by Gen. Lee, have been scattered, and so demoralized that they can not now be found.

☞ The News says Johnston telegraphed Col Carpenter at Natchez, that beyond a doubt Gen. Lee now occupied Washington City.

Col. Hebert's Speech at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Texas, July 9

Editor Telegraph:—According to previous appointment the Hon. C C. Herbert candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, addressed his fellow citizens to day in an able and eloquent speech, which was greeted with immense applause by the audience. I think I can safely say that all were perfectly satisfied with his account of his stewardship

In the first place he spoke of the misrepresentations which had been circulated over the State in regard to a speech he made in Congress in reply to one of Mr Miles (Chairman of the Military Committee) in favor of the conscription act Mr. Miles said now was no time to draw nice distinctions between State rights and State sovereignty. Col Herbert, in reply, warned the gentleman against encroachments upon the rights and sovereignty of the States; that Texas had twice unfurled the Lone Star Banner in defence of her rights, and that the past was a good criterion by which to judge of the future, and that if the policy of the Confederate Government, was to be to disregard the sovereignty of these States, he would, had he the power, for the third time, fling it to the breeze, that her brave sons had freely poured out their life's blood upon the many battle fields, from the Potomac to the city of Mexico, in defence of her sovereignty, and that he did not believe, she would suffer it to be trampled upon by any power. It was because of the declarations of the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, that he (Herbert) replied that if it was to be the policy of the Government to disregard the rights and sovereignty of the States, he would, in the name of his constituency, warn them against such a policy, and not that Texas would again unfurl the Lone Star Banner in the event that the conscript law was passed, as had been reported much to his prejudice in this State.

He opposed the Exemption Bill upon the same ground that the Government had no right to prescribe a property qualification, exempting persons from military duty ... had predicted that the effect of such a measure would be to array the poor against the rich, and create dissatisfaction and complaint in our army ... to be deplored above all others in this our struggle for independance; that Congress could not in his opinion, conceive a measure better calculated to produce this result; and that such had been the effect of this measure upon the people, that it became necessary for the President in a public speech to the people of Mississippi to declare that the next Congress would modify the law

He next gave his views in full upon the Sequestration Act, and sustained them by reference to distinguished authorities He did not believe that the Government had a right to confiscate real estate belonging to alien enemies, that such power was not given by the Constitution to Congress, and that it belongs to the sovereign States, composing the Confederacy, to confiscate property owned by alien enemies within their respective limits, that he believed it to be the right, as well as the duty, of Texas to pass an act confiscating all such real estate within her limits, and that if her liberality was such as to lead her to transfer to the Confederate Government, she had a right to do so, that to sell this property now he believed it would be a great injustice to the soldiery now in the field, who were baring their bosoms to the storm, as they would be denied the opportunity of becoming bidders for it But this is not an issue in this canvass, and he should not have referred to it had he not understoood there were objections to his views on this subject. He thought it strange his constituents should object to his views on this subject, since his object was to secure to them what was theirs

It was through his influence and untiring energy, that a charter and appropriation for the construction of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad was obtained, and had it not been for the fall of New Orleans, the road would have been completed, and that portion of the Confederacy lying on this side of the Mississippi brought in close proximity to the balance of the States

I well remember in his canvass for Congress two years ago, it was said he was not a State Rights man in as much as he advocated the building of Railroads by the general government for military purposes, and now he is charged with being too great a stickler for State Rights

In the last Congressional canvass, he advocated a system of defence for our frontier in the establishment of military posts extending from the Rio Grande to Red River, which system was afterwards adopted by our Legislature. After his election to Congres, he introduced a bill to turn over the regiment raised by the State for the protection of the frontier, to the Confederate States, and by his continued efforts, succeeded in getting it through the House of Representatives; but it was defeated in the Senate, and now the defence of the frontier is conducted by the State and paid for out of her treasury.

Col. Herbert states his propositions clearly, and sustains them with facts and a logic that but few can command. CONSTITUENT.

july 25 tw&w-1t

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc —will be published August 1st, 1863 Price, $2 per copy, $21 per dozen, $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING, Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w&tw1m. Pub.

To the Citizens of Travis County.

It is well known to you that we have among us many persons, families of soldiers in the army and others, whose wants are pressing and whose means are scanty, who must, in some way, be supplied with the necessaries of subsistence. Some are entirely destitute, and but few can furnish themselves with provisions at the ruinous prices at present prevailing

The "Sons of the South," in view of this condition of things, have determined to make a systematic arrangement for the supply of the wants of the persons indicated.

Farmers of Texas, God has blessed you with an abundance of all kinds of breadstuffs; traders, you are all doing a flourishing business—do you need any labored appeal to arouse your sympathies in behalf of the persons referred to? We answer no!—The facts and the necessities of the case are too plainly seen.

Therefore, we invite and earnestly request you to take part in this work in either of the three methods following:

1st. If you have corn, wheat, bacon, or any other article of food, which you are willing to give for this purpose, call on or write to the undersigned Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the S S. at the Confederate Courtroom, third floor Sampson & Henricks' building, and inform me what and how much you will give, and when you will have the same ready for delivery to me or any authorized agent I may send to receive it.

2d. If you have such articles to spare, but do not feel able to give them, then in the same manner inform me how much and the lowest price at which you can sell them, and I will in like manner send for them and pay for them on delivery.

3d. Those who have no such articles, but are willing to contribute money for this good work, will please hand over to me whatever amount they feel able to give

A monthly statement of all donations, whether of provisions or money, will be published in the "Tri-Weekly Gazette." JOHN BURLAGE,

Austin July 21, '63-tw&w Q. M & C of S., S S.

To the Voters of Travis County.

Fellow Citizens,—For some weeks past my name has been announced in the Gazette as a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature As it is probable I may not have the pleasure of visiting all the voters previous to the election, I take this occasion to say that I have always advocated Jeffersonian principles, and that if elected, I shall be guided by those same principles in endeavoring to carry out and advance the interests of my constituents—I am well known throughout the county, and am willing to stand the ordeal of public opinion as to my qualifications and my standing as a citizen—Among other measures which I shall, if elected, introduce before the Legislature, will be that of a bill to so amend the Militia Law as to include in the service all members of the Legislature who come within the age prescribed by the act.

I am no egotist, nor do I think it proper or modest to parade my good actions or traits of character before the people (which I regret to say is too often done to the annoyance of the citizens) but leave my history for them to talk or write about as they may see fit, trusting that they will render me such justice as my merits deserve, and no more.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve the people honestly and to do no act that will reflect upon the State, the Confederacy, my constituents or myself.

Austin, July 20, 1863-tw-te J LEWIS KING.

Col. C. C. Herbert's Re-election to Congress.

As a duty to the Government, the people, and to myself, I would be permitted to lay before my fellow-citizens, the testimony which circumstances have enabled me to give in support of the claims Col. Herbert has upon his constituents for the position above referred to—or rather to make known to his constituents the indebtedness they owe Col. Herbert for his faithful services:

In the early part of January 1862, I came to Richmond, strongly prejudiced against Col. Hebert—having opposed his preceeding election accordingly From that time to the present day, mostly in person, and part of the time, through my friends and representatives, I have become aware of his extraordinary and successful energy in all matters of interest to the country, to his people, and particularly to the poor, sick, and downtrodden soldiers. Men of the ripest judgement in such matters, pronounce his course, as a Congressman, practical, wise, independent, and free of that truckling disposition so injurious to sound legislation. This, together with his remarkable energy and earnestness, explains the opinion so unanimous among those who witness his course, that there is not a more valuable man to the Country in its Legislative Halls. His services are not confined to matters of public interest, nor to his friends, or acquaintances. But, whenever there is a wrong committed, injustice done, misery and want to be relieved within his hearing and power to correct and relieve, there you will find Col. Herbert. This is the testimony of hundreds who have been recipients of, and witnesses to, the Colonel's ever ready help.

The course Col H. pursued, in the enterprise under my charge, is perhaps the best proof of his disinterestedness. He considered this of great importance to the country; therefore, without being called upon, and with the full knowledge no doubt, of my opposition to him, he took hold of the enterprise as a matter of general interest, with his usual energy; with what success I may be permitted at some future time to make known with prudence. Without knowing who, if any one, may compete with Col. Herbert in this election, I conscientiously give him my feeble support, and thus do amends for my former opposition.

Richmond June 6th, 1863. ROBERT CREUZBAR.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

CONFEDERALISM.

As Constitutional or political phrases, "the public welfare" and "public necessity" are synonymous At the commencement of the Old Government, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and their followers, under the name of Federalists, adopted the public welfare clause of the Constitution for the Constitution itself, and, by virtue of it, attempted to centralise all powers and form a common consolidated Government. At a later day, the same party, under the name of Whig, possessed of the same principles, entertaining the same views, and having the same watch-word, "the public welfare," again attempted to deprive the States of their reserved powers, and to form a consolidated Government. At a still later date, under the conduct of Seward and Lincoln, a consolidated Government has been realized. The rights of the States are ignored, the right of personal liberty is denied, the spirit of the Constitution dead, and the voice of the law silenced The "public welfare," changed into its synonym, "the public necessity," as Lincoln understands it, reigns paramount, and the will of the Administration is the law of the land. The present war is a contest between the Consolidation idea of the Northern and the States' Rights idea of the Southern people. These ideas are in their very nature antagonistic. the one precludes the other; they cannot exist among the same people: the one embraces despotism, the other Constitutional States Rights' Democracy. Notwithstanding these truisms, and the bloody results we are experiencing from their not having been heretofore acknowledged and acted upon, there are men in our midst now counseling our people to submit to high-handed and unlawful military exactions, under the plea of "the public necessity," or, in other words, the "public welfare." Why re-establish these cursed precedents? They demoralized and destroyed the old Government; why should they corrupt and dishonor ours? We have often said, and now reiterate, that the exercise of usurped or non-delegated power renders the ruler or officer corrupt; and that submission to such powers, *knowing them to be usurped*, renders the people debased. Away with the "public welfare" "public necessity" monstrosity! Look at Lincoln dom! It is their Constitution, their Bible, their Law. With us the Constitution, and the law, constitute the public necessity, the spirit, and the life-blood of our cause; ignore them, and in what respect are we better off than the Lincoln slaves? Listen to what a prominent journal in this State says:

"It is said that 'necessity knows no law,' and this trite axiom is universally received among men." Again—"As Congress may institute a war, it may legislate into existence, and place under executive control, the means for its prosecution, and in time of war, without any special legislation, *not the commander in chief only, but every commander of an expedition, or of a military post* is lawfully empowered by the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States to do *whatever is necessary*, and is sanctioned by the laws of war to accomplish the lawful objects of his command."

In the absence of "special legislation," then, the will of every military commander of an expedition, or of a post, is to be the law to our citizens: these commanders are the sole judges of the "public necessity." Can this be so, fellow-countrymen? If yes, then the power boasted of by the insolent Seward, in his communication to Earl Russell, that *he could touch a bell upon his right, and a citizen of Indiana could be arrested and incarcerated, and another, on his left, and a citizen of Maine could be immured in a dungeon, and no power on earth, save the President's, could release them*, is a mere myth, compared with the tremendous power our Confederal Organ would place in the hands of every petty military official commanding a post or an expedition. If such power is legitimate, if lodged in such hands as the Telegraph says, then martial law is right and lawful, and the odious cotton orders, though declared by the Secretary of War to contravene the law of the land, were just and Constitutional. If such power is legitimate, then Lincoldom and the South, though severed by war, are re-united in principle. The State-Rights idea has been absorbed—engulfed, by the Republican idea, and to prolong the contest further on our part, will be a crime both against God and man.

Again, the same organ says:

"This is no time to be throwing obstacles in the way of the Government, but every one should be for holding up the hands of our civil and military authorities."

Aye! provided they are clean hands, and not attempting to drag down the altar of our liberties. The article from which we have taken the foregoing extracts foreshadows the seizure, on the part of the military authorities, of all cotton at, and in transitu, to Brownsville It is evidently put forth to try the temper of the people, and in order to still their indignation, and to render it the more palatable, the odious words *contractors* and *speculators* are mixed up with it. The Government, it is said, has supplies at Matamoros, but neither gold nor cotton to pay for them, and hence the necessity (though Congress and the Secretary of War have said this trade should not be interfered with,) of seizing private cotton for that purpose. This, then, is *the* military necessity that is to authorise the plundering of a portion of our people. Why this necessity? Did it not exist in almost equal force, eighteen months ago? Have not Government agents been appointed, with unlimited powers and unlimited means, to purchase cotton? Have they not had the power to purchase and impress wagons, and to use Conscript teamsters to take it to the Rio Grande? Why, then, is there no Govern't cotton there? Why has not the Military Commander of the Department seen to this matter? It was most clearly and indisputably *his duty* to have done so. The cause of failure on the part of both Agents and Commanders, to one conversant with the laws of trade, are patent and self-evident. The price of an article depends upon the law of supply and demand, and whenever the latter exceeds the former, then he who pays the highest price will command the article This is a rule which no one can dispute. The difficulty with the Agents has not been in purchasing cotton, but in procuring the article of transportation. Transportation could have been procured had the agents not attempted to ignore the simple law of Political Economy we have mentioned. At the time when the Military Board of the State, and the holders of private cotton were paying ten cents per pound, in coin, for transportation from this section to Brownsville, the Government Sub-Agent was limited to the payment of two cents and a half in coin and seven and a half in paper. Is it surprising that the Government, under such circumstances, should have failed to secure the transportation of the cotton to the Rio Grande? It would seem that this failure, and the cause of it, were reported to the Commanding General, whose enlightened and more expansive judgment should have guided him to the removal of the obstacle, by directing that the Government should go into the market like others and pay the same prices. For some unaccountable reason, however, he appears to have preferred the adoption of a different course, as will be seen by the following order

HEADQUARTERS, District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona
HOUSTON, Texas, May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 73.

All persons entitled to employ conscript teamsters in the transportation of cotton, are hereby prohibited to pay them larger wages than are allowed these teamsters by Major Hart. Major Hart will cause the rates at which these men are employed to be published in all the newspapers, for the information of all concerned. After having arranged the rates with the Chief Disbursing Officers of this District, these officers will notify their contractors that any violation of this Order will cause them to be immediately deprived of all conscript facilities.

By command of
Maj. Gen J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
GEO. A. MAGRUDER, Jr., A. A. A Gen.

Agents acting under my authority are directed to report to me any violation of the above General Orders which may come to their knowledge."

Such was the narrow, penny wise policy of those to whom the Government looked for its supplies.

This measure did not, and could not, have any other than a very trifling effect upon the law we have laid down—the cause still remaining, the cotton could not be moved. Here, then, is a military necessity engendered by the want of capacity, liberality and judgment of the Cotton Agents and the General Commanding, to cure which another high-handed outrage is to be committed; the faith of the Government again to be violated; the honor of the nation again sullied. The "military necessity," is the want of coin to pay for supplies at Matamoros, or the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cotton will sell for coin, and as the Government has none at that point, private cotton must be seized and sold, and the coin thus provided. And all this, we are told, is legitimate, sanctioned by the Constitution and the law of the land. Why, then, we ask, if cotton can be seized under this crying necessity to furnish gold, which is to furnish the supplies, why does not the Military Commander issue his order seizing *the coin itself* There are glittering heaps of it in the merchants' safes at Brownsville; there are hundreds of thousands of dollars of it in Houston, San Antonio and this city, all of which can be reached by a military order enforced by a military guard. If military necessity is to supersede the Constitution, if the will of every commander of a post or expedition, in the "absence of special legislation," is to be the law of the land, then can every dollar in coin in the State be subject to seizure by the same paramount authority Such a course is "sanctioned by the laws of war," for the greatest military chieftain the world has ever produced opened the door of the treasury of Rome with the edge of the sword. Some *disloyal* old Romans, *who had spent their lives in doing the State some service* murmured thereat, but the answer was "military necessity." Yet the money Julius Cæsar took belonged to the common treasury; even *he* was not guilty of the turpitude of *plundering the private citizen.*

☞ The Natchez Courier learns that an immense democratic meeting was held at Springfield Illinois Speeches were made, and the Federal administration denounced. The return of Vallandigham demanded, and resolutions passed declaring Illinois a sovereign power, and opposed to further prosecution of the war.

☞ We invite attention to the editorial in today's issue, under the head of "Confederalism." It will be seen that it combats and condems the dangerous views and principles entertained by the Houston Telegraph, San Antonio Herald, and some other supporters of Pendleton Murrah. We do not believe that Mr Murrah, if elected, can or will endorse these dangerous Confederal opinions, which contain more of the seeds of political destruction, than any that have ever emanated heretofore from any portion of the Southern Press.

So far as Gen. Chambers is concerned he has repeatedly declared "*that no deviation from the Constitution should be tolerated.*

AUSTIN, July 24, 1863.

WILLARD RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Proprietor Galveston News:

SIR,—I regret to see on your part a *studied purpose*, before knowing the facts, to misrepresent my motives, whenever, in my official capacity, I am called to deal with Galveston or her citizens. I have repeatedly assured both you and the citizens of Galveston, that I entertained for their city and themselves the kindest feelings—there is no reason for entertaining any other. On the contrary, I should be ungenerous and ungrateful did I not esteem a people who have ever been friendly to me. Of this you may rest assured, that your ungenerous and unwarranted flings will not change the feeling of admiration I entertain for that beautiful city and her patriotic citizens.

I regret that ever you should suppose, for a moment, that I could visit upon any portion of the State an act of injustice because of any personal feeling against either the particular locality or its inhabitants. I cannot think I have sunk so low in the scale of patriotism, duty and manhood.

In explanation of the call for three fourths of the Militia of Galveston, the facts are simply these: Gen. Magruder *specially* requested that I would give him the "State troops" of Galveston *en masse*, and urged as his reason therefor, among others, his fear that an epidemic might prevail and that, in such case, he could relieve the unacclimated troops by filling their places with those acclimated. Although, generally, I called for one-half of those liable, I notified the proper officers to enroll *all* subject to service, as events might very soon call for an additional number. The call, then, for three-fourths of the Militia of Galveston was in accordance with the particular request of Gen Magruder. I knew that the men, if used at all, would be employed in the vicinity of their homes, and with facilities of daily intercourse with their families, and of giving some attention to their business. I certainly did not for a moment deem it would be regarded as an act of partiality and tyranny.

I am not in the habit of giving explanations of my official conduct, resting satisfied that in the execution of my duties I have alone been governed by feelings of fairness and impartiality. I have departed from this general rule in offering the above explanation.

Very Respectfully,
F. R. LUBBOCK.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, (July 19th,) Darthula Crozier, infant daughter of T. W. and Anna B. Girand, aged 9 month and 20 days,

How peacefully she sleeps,
This tender little flower;
Her white lids droop like lily leaves
At evening's stilly hour:
No breath parts those sweet lips,
Still tinted with the rose;
No pulse beats in that tiny hand,
Whiter than mountain snows.
Oh, Death! how fair thou art!
How full of holy peace!
Thou laid'st thy finger on this heart
And bade life's music cease.
Gently it passed away to God,
As stars fade from the night,
Or as the pearly dew exhales
In the golden sunbeam's light.
Ah! who that looks upon this form,
So placid in its sleep,
Feels not the wish to still the heart
With rest so sweet and deep?
Who envies not this lovely soul,
Its wanderings in that land
Where earthly flowers will fade no more,
Blooming at God's right hand?
All's well with thee, pure little child;
No storm will e'er assail
Thee in that home whose holy joy
No sorrow e'er will pale.

Austin July 22d 1863.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,
Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,
Col. A. M. GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,
Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,
E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,
N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)
Col. J. B. BANKS.
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWIES.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)
THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam)
ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,
Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

S. S. SPECIAL MEETING.—The members of the Encampment will meet at Masonic Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 25th, 8 o'clock, precisely, on important business.
By order of the Commandant,
1t F J ROBERTS, Adjt.

S. S. THE regular meetings of the Encampment will hereafter be held on SATURDAY evenings at 4 o'clock, commencing on August 1st. By order of the Commandant.
F. J. ROBERTS, Adjt.—july 25-tw-4t

Notice.

ON the fourth day of August next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the city of Austin, a Negro Girl named Patsy, a good seamstress, a good cook, good washer, ironer, &c. Can do anything about a house. She is 45 years old.
MICHAEL YOUNG
Perryville, July 23, 1863–tw-2t*

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE, Austin, July 24, 1863.—The following Conscripts have deserted from the employ of Maj. T. A. Washington, Q. M. C. S. A., at San Antonio, Texas. Enrolling officers are hereby ordered to arrest them wherever found, and return them hither.

H STEUBING,
ADAM SCHALL,
THOMAS BERRING,
PAUL HASENBUCK,
} of New Braunfels, Comal Co.
WM A DAWDY, of Karnes Co.
CARL MOELLERING, of Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co
GEORGE STEUBING, of Bexar or Comal Co.
FRANCISCO MORALES, supposed to be on his way to Mexico.

By order of JOHN S. FORD,
Col. & Com'nt Conscripts
J. HENRY TRASK,
25-2t Lieut & Adjutant

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Victoria, about the 26th of May, two American Horses, shod all round when they left; one a SORREL, the other a BAY. The bay has a sore on the inside of the neck, about healed when he left, no brands. They will be found together, unless probably separated. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to me, at Victoria, or for information that will lead to their recovery.
j25 2t* RICHARD OWEN

Notice to the Public.

The Public TANNERY near this place under my direction is now almost completed, and will have capacity to turn out 5,000 sides of Leather in six months. In order to put this establishment, of such importance to the soldiers in the field, into successful operation, it is necessary to secure the services of the last 75 or 80 first class Tanners and Curriers now in Texas, thoroughly familiar with their business. I therefore invite public attention to this important subject, and request all who are not in the army and exempted from the law, who are competent, sober and industrious, to offer their services to me with proper evidence of their capacity. And I call upon those soldiers in the ranks, who have experience in the business and who desire to do good service, to report to me, and I will make application to the Honorable General Commanding the District to detail them accordingly. In all cases the most liberal wages will be paid to soldiers and citizens, and no details issued.
T. A. WASHINGTON
Major & Q. M. C.
San Antonio, July 17, 1863. [July25

TIMBER LAND.—Wanted to purchase a few acres of timber land within convenient hauling distance of Austin. Apply at this office.

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen on the morning of the 21st from a stable adjoining our office, a fine dark sorrel American Horse about 15½ hands high, shod all round, black mane, small head and curved neck, branded on the near shoulder with two indistinct letters, and on the off shoulder with a square and cross. Whoever will return her to this office or to Mather, Gabriel Mills, will receive the above reward.
Austin July 22d, 1863.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863. NO. 125.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 5 o'clock, with the Houston Telegraph of yesterday. No Express had reached Houston when the train left yesterday morning, and as there is now no way of getting news across the Mississippi except by passengers, we may frequently be without any later dates for several days in succession. An extra train arrived in Houston on the 26th, bringing a report that Washington City had been burned by our forces.

The Telegraph is in receipt of Northern papers as late as the 11th, from which it publishes four long closely printed columns of dispatches, containing a large amount of interesting items, but nothing later than we have already had. The general impression everywhere seems to be that all the accounts of Lee's victories are reliable, and that our successes in the North, so far as heard from already, are a full set off for the loss of Vicksburg.

We copy the following from the Telegraph:

A gentleman passed through town this morning, who was known to some of our citizens, a member of the 4th Texas, who declares he was at the storming of Arlington Heights, that it was the most desperate affair of the war; that on taking the Heights our forces at once took Georgetown Heights, and then took possession of Washington, he Texas Brigade passing over the Chain Bridge he says they marched on Washington from Pennsylvania by forced marches, 35 miles a day.—We left our troops in possession. We give the report as we received it from Mr. Rogers, formerly of the 1st Texas, now of this city, who recognizes the man as a member of the 4th Texas.

Several paroled men, belonging to the 2d Texas, arrived in town to-day, direct from Vicksburg We held some conversation with James Halliday, Co A. (Capt. Christian,) from whom we learn some further particulars

The complete investment took place on the 18th of May. The enemy tried to storm it two weeks, and finding the place too strong to be taken by storm, they began their mining and trenching, by which they captured the place.

The enemy's loss in the siege was about 50,000. Our loss must have been about 5,000 We had fourteen brigades within the works.

The fighting was terrible. For the last two weeks rations consisted of one-quarter pound of flour, and one-half pound mule meat per day. Mr. Halliday says mule meat is tolerable food when one cannot do better.

The following is an order and requisition on Moore's Brigade the last day:

OFFICE, CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE,
Vicksburg, July 3d, 1863.

Major:—The issue of meat to-morrow will be one-half (½) pound of mule to the ration. Please report to me at once the amount you require for your command, so that I may have it prepared.

Respectfully, GEO. L. GILLESPIE,
Major and C. S.

To Major M. K. SIMONS, C. S. Moore's Brig.

(Copy)

Deliver to Major Simons fifty-one hundred and six (5106) pounds of mule.

July 3d, 1863. WOODWARD.

Halliday can give no information of the losses in Waul's Legion. The infantry only were there, and they behaved very gallantly. They were, on one occasion, called upon to repel a charge, to which some other troops had yielded, and they did their work like men.

Lt. Allen, of Co. E. 2d Texas, says that the 2d regiment was charged on the 22d, by six or eight regiments. They stood their ground and repulsed the enemy, capturing one of their flags.

After the surrender, it was understood that all of the paroled prisoners would come home that wanted. Lt. A. came off and crossed at Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburg.

There were, all told, including teamsters, servants, etc., 27,000 men in Vicksburg when the investment took place. Of these 4,000 were non-combatants.—Our loss was between four and five thousand.

He supposes that Vicksburg had all the provisions that were deemed necessary. It could hold out forty days from the investment. It was thought certain that if it could be relieved at all, it could have been in that time This was all that was provided for.

He says that the outer lines of Grant's entrenchments, those against Johnston, were 15 miles from the city. Grant's army was about equally divided between the outer and inner entrenchments, from seventy to eighty thousand in each, making over 150,000 in all. This he learned from their own officers

On the morning of the 4th three divisions marched out to join the outer troops, to march against Johnston and overwhelm him. This would make that army about 100 000 strong Three divisions also left for Missouri before the 8th, leaving but a comparatively small garrison at Vicksburg.

The Federals made but little rejoicing over the capture of Vicksburg The officers said over and over again that they had lost in killed a man for every one they had captured

Lt. Allen asked a Lieutenant of the 4th Minnesota to tell him the facts about Pennsylvania. He replied candidly: "There's no use trying to keep it from you—Lee has taken Harrisburg with 35,000 prisoners, and has sixty thousand troops in Pennsylvania." This was the truth as near as he could learn.

A Captain of the same regiment told Nash that Lee had taken Arlington Heights, with 40,000 prisoners A dozen others standing by said the same thing both to Nash and Lt. Allen

The Federals believed they had nearly got us whipt, but whether so or not were obliged to go on fighting. They could never give it up. Most of them said, however, that they were going home as soon as their time was up.

After the capture of Vicksburg they heard of a fight on the Big Black taking place in which Osterhause was killed. They could give no particulars.

The citizens were all moving out, as our informant were leaving A good many were killed by shells in the siege. At first they kept out of the way, but towards the end they became indifferent, and the women would walk carelessly about, and the children would play all over the hills amid the flying shells utterly regardless of danger.

Lieut. Allen says McLemore of Waul's Legion, was not hurt, he saw him on the 8th. Levi Manning, of company E, Waul's Legion is wounded slightly.

Another Brilliant Victory for Green's Brigade.

☞ The Telegraph copies from the Caddo Gazette of the 20th, the following official intelligence, received at headquarters from Maj. Gen. Taylor:

I have the honor to announce a brilliant success gained by a portion of my forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Green, over Weitzel and Dwight.

The enemy, over four thousand strong, advanced to-day, six miles from Donaldsonville, where he was met by Gen Green, with his own and a part of Majors' brigade (in all twelve hundred men,) and driven from the field with a loss of five hundred in killed and wounded, and some 300 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, many small arms, and the flag of a New York regiment

The gallant and noble Green, dismounting from his horse, placed himself at the head of his old regiment, captured the enemy's guns, and drove his force into the fort, and under the guns of his fleet. In the generalship and daring of the commander and in the devotion of the troops, this action will compare favorably with any I have witnessed during the war.

☞ Gen. Magruder is now at Piedmont Springs, suffering from diarrhea and inflammatory rheumatism combined. The Telegraph says meanwhile communications, for a week or ten days, for him or the Adjutant General, to meet with prompt notice, should be addressed to Piedmont

SEGUIN, TEXAS, July 24th, 1863

Mr. Editor.—I hope that I will not be considered an intermeddler in the congressional canvass now going on in your district between Col. C C Herbert, and Judges Townes If, as a soldier of the Confederate States army, I communicate a few facts touching Col. Herbert's course while in Richmond; and when I say I love him for his kindness, liberality, and disinterested friendship towards the soldier, I but reflect the sentiment of all who have been so fortunate as to meet with him He combines all the qualities that constitute a philanthropist, patriot and statesman.

His kindness to the Texan soldier should endear him to every Texan. In Richmond, he is known as the firm and unswerving friend of the soldier. Whenever or wherever he could assist the sick, the wounded and dying Texan he did it; whether in the hospital, in prison, in the street, or by the wayside, his purse was opened to relieve their wants, and words of cheer and comfort poured into the heart, which was often of more value to the sick and wounded soldier, than gold or silver. Such a man with such deeds ought to be rewarded And if the Texas soldiery now in Va., could have a voice in the matter, Col. Herbert would be returned to the next Congress. Nor was his philanthropy confined alone to Texans, as hundreds of soldiers from other portions of the Confederacy can testify. It was enough for his great heart to know that a Confederate soldier was in need of assistance And, independent of all this, he is certainly a man of no ordinary capacity. His course as a Congressman is practical, wise and independent, and by his untiring energy and earnestness in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, he is preeminently regarded as one of the most valuable members of the Confederate Congress.

Lieut. WILLIAM MEDLIN.
(Arkansas Post Prisoner.)

july27-1t.

☞ The Republican is out in a strong article against Col. Baylor for 'daring to presume' to enter the lists, for a seat in Congress, with the Hon. M D. Graham. It reproduces the letter, dated Mesilla, March 20th 1862, about entrapping and then killing the Indians, which we think in exceedingly bad taste, as we have always understood that matter had been fully and satisfactorily explained both to the Government and the public, months ago. We think Col Baylor, has quite as good a right as any other citizen to canvass his District for Congress, and if the people chose to elect him, it is *their* business. They certainly ought to be the best judges, and not the newspaper of a section or district.

☞ The Tyler Reporter says "the race for Congress goes bravely on between the Hon. M D. Graham and Gov. Baylor. When last heard from Mr. Graham was speaking West of this and Gov. Baylor somewhere in the Eastern portion of the District We were in error, therefore when we said a week or two ago, that Gov. Baylor would join Mr. Graham, and remain with him during the remainder of the canvass"

☞ We regret to learn from the Telegraph that the residence of Gov. Lubbock, five miles from Houston, caught fire on Thursday night last, and was entirely consumed with all the contents. The Telegraph says nothing worth mentioning was saved. The fire is presumed to have been accidental.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
July 6th, 1863

In compliance with General Orders, No. 78, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the rates and wages paid to teamsters and for freight in the service under my charge, are as follows:

Teamsters, owning the teams they drive, are paid freight at the rate of three cents per pound per hundred miles Teamsters not owing their teams, are paid wages at the rate of forty dollars per month, and a ration. Teamsters who freight through to Brownsville, will be furnished there by my agents with facilities for obtaining their necessary supplies

The above rates are payable altogether in Confederate notes.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA
Houston, Texas May 30, 1863

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.

All persons entitled to employ conscript teamsters in the transportation of cotton, are hereby prohibited to pay them larger wages than are allowed these teamsters by Major Hart. Major Hart will cause the rates at which these men are employed to be published in all the newspapers for the information of all concerned After having arranged the rates with the Chief Disbursing Officers of this District, these officers will notify their contractors that any violation of this Order will cause them to be immediately deprived of all conscript facilities.

By command of
Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.
GEO. A. MAGRUDER, JR., A. A. A Gen.

Agents acting under my authority, are directed to report to me any violation of the above General Orders which may come to their knowledge
S. HART, Major & Quartermaster.

☞ All newspapers in this State copy for one month, and send bills to this office for payment.
July 21—twlm

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, a negro boy, about 17 years old, dark complexion, a scar on one side of his face, between his eye and temple, caused by a kick of a mule. Had on when he left a new pair of striped cotton pants, blue denims coat, bound with yellow flannel, and a green jeans cap He is very quick spoken. He rode off a roan mare pony, about 5 years old, 12 hands high, branded 9, mane lately roached He left on the 11th day of June last, and it is thought he was decoyed away.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and his being placed in jail so that he can be got. SARAH E. AYCOCK.
5 miles south of Cameron, Milam county.
july 28tw-2t*

$500 Dollars Reward—Stop the Murderer!

We, the undersigned, wives of the murdered men Col. A. N. and C. A. Hopkins, will give the above reward, for the apprehension and delivery, of the murderer, one T. D. Ormsby to the Jailer of Travis county. Said T. D. Ormsby went to Col. A. N. Hopkins' shop on Thursday evening, the 9th day of July, and shot him while at his work. On the same day, he also shot and killed his Son, C. A. Hopkins, while trying to arrest his flight.

His discription will be seen in the Governor's Proclamation, who has offered a reward for his delivery. CORNELIA A. HOPKINS.
LAURA S. HOPKINS.

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc.—will be published August 1st, 1863. Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w&twlm. Pub.

To the Citizens of Travis County.

It is well known to you that we have among us many persons, families of soldiers in the army and others, whose wants are pressing and whose means are scanty, who must, in some way, be supplied with the necessaries of subsistence. Some are entirely destitute, and but few can furnish themselves with provisions at the ruinous prices at present prevailing.

The "Sons of the South," in view of this condition of things, have determined to make a systematic arrangement for the supply of the wants of the persons indicated.

Farmers of Texas, God has blessed you with an abundance of all kinds of breadstuffs, traders, you are all doing a flourishing business—do you need any labored appeal to arouse your sympathies in behalf of the persons referred to? We answer no!—The facts and the necessities of the case are too plainly seen.

Therefore, we invite and earnestly request you to take part in this work in either of the three methods following:

1st If you have corn, wheat, bacon, or any other article of food, which you are willing to give for this purpose, call on or write to the undersigned Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the S. S. at the Confederate Court room, third floor Sampson & Henricks' building, and inform me what and how much you will give, and when you will have the same ready for delivery to me or any authorized agent I may send to receive it

2d. If you have such articles to spare, but do not feel able to give them, then in the same manner inform me how much and the lowest price at which you can sell them, and I will in like manner send for them and pay for them on delivery.

3d. Those who have no such articles, but are willing to contribute money for this good work, will please hand over to me whatever amount they feel able to give.

A monthly statement of all donations, whether of provisions or money, will be published in the "Tri-Weekly Gazette." JOHN BURLAGE,
Austin July 21, '63-tw&w Q. M. & C of S., S. S.

To the Voters of Travis County.

Fellow Citizens,—For some weeks past my name has been announced in the Gazette as a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature. As it is probable I may not have the pleasure of visiting all the voters previous to the election, I take this occasion to say that I have always advocated Jeffersonian principles, and that if elected, I shall be guided by those same principles in endeavoring to carry out and advance the interests of my constituents.—I am well known throughout the county, and am willing to stand the ordeal of public opinion as to my qualifications and my standing as a citizen.—Among other measures which I shall, if elected, introduce before the Legislature, will be that of a bill to so amend the Militia Law as to include in the service all members of the Legislature who come within the age prescribed by the act

I am no egotist, nor do I think it proper or modest to parade my good actions or traits of character before the people (which I regret to say is too often done to the annoyance of the citizens) but leave my history for them to talk or write about as they may see fit, trusting that they will render me such justice as my merits deserve, and no more.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve the people honestly and to do no act that will reflect upon the State, the Confederacy, my constituents, or myself.

Austin, July 20, 1863—tw-te J. LEWIS KING.

Col. C. C. Herbert's Re-election to Congress.

As a duty to the Government, the people, and to myself, I would be permitted to lay before my fellow-citizens, the testimony which circumstances have enabled me to give in support of the claims Col Herbert has upon his constituents for the position above referred to—or rather to make known to his constituents the indebtedness they owe Col. Herbert for his faithful services:

In the early part of January 1862, I came to Richmond, strongly prejudiced against Col. Hebert—having opposed his preceeding election accordingly From that time to the present day, mostly in person, and part of the time, through my friends and representatives, I have become aware of his extraordinary and successful energy in all matters of interest to the country, to his people, and particularly to the poor, sick, and downtrodden soldiers. Men of the ripest judgement in such matters, pronounce his course, as a Congressman, practical, wise, independent, and free of that truckling disposition so injurious to sound legislation. This, together with his remarkable energy and earnestness, explains the opinion so unanimous among those who witness his course, that there is not a more valuable man to the Country in its Legislative Halls. His services are not confined to matters of public interest, nor to his friends, or acquaintances: But, whenever there is a wrong committed, injustice done, misery and want to be relieved within his hearing and power to correct and relieve, there you will find Col. Herbert. This is the testimony of hundreds who have been recipients of, and witnesses to, the Colonel's ever ready help.

The course Col. H. pursued, in the enterprise under my charge, is perhaps the best proof of his disinterestedness. He considered this of great importance to the country; therefore, without being called upon, and with the full knowledge no doubt of my opposition to him, he took hold of the enterprise as a matter of general interest, with his usual energy; with what success I may be permitted at some future time to make known, with propriety, without knowing who if any one, may compete with Col. Herbert in this election, I conscientiously give him my feeble support, and thus do amends for my former opposition.

Richmond June 6th, 1863. ROBERT CREUZBAR.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays
BY D. RICHARDSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

☞ At the request of Gen. Chambers we have sent election tickets to those counties in which newspapers are not published, and having addressed them to the Postmasters, we hope those gentleman will distribute them among the different precincts as far as they can conveniently.

The Election.

Fellow-citizens the day of election is fast approaching. On Monday next you are to determine who shall be the Governor of your State. We have attempted to place before you the record of the candidate we support for that high position, together with the reasons for our choice As a jurist, lawyer, statesman and soldier, he is fully worthy of your suffrages. We know but little of his competitor, and that little, as far as the principles he advocates are concerned, is to his credit. What we have most to fear in Mr. Murrah, a matter of paramount importance in these times, is the lack of firmness of will, decision of character, the nerve to adhere to the right when his judgment determines it is right, and to resist wrong when he knows it to be wrong. Franklin Pearce, understood the theory of the old Government as well as any man of his time, but from want of the above requisites became a mere puppet in the hands of his Cabinet, and did precisely as they directed him, though frequently contrary to his own better judgment. Dangerous principles have been recently promulgated by some of those who brought out and now support Mr Murrah; principles that have destroyed the old Government, and will destroy our Confederacy if not crushed out by the withering scorn of an outraged people. These men are holding up to us for our Constitution, the doctrine of the "public welfare," "public necessity," "military necessity;" and that the Constitution with its limits and powers is to be construed and determined not only by the General Commanding, but by every Commandant of "a post or expedition." That Gen. Chambers, if elected Governor, will place his heel upon this viper and grind it into the earth we have no doubts; that Pendleton Murrah may do so, if elected, is and must be the earnest wish and sincere prayer of every lover of his country. That he will be urged to do otherwise by the Confederalists is patent and self-evident.

☞ The Clarksville Standard says "nothing so palpably demonstrates the difference between Gen. Chambers, and Capt. P. Murrah as the comparative conduct of the two gentlemen since the war.

While Gen. Chambers has been actively engaged in the defence of our country, sharing the hazards and dangers of the sanguinary battles around Richmond, laboring day and night to place our State in a defensible condition, and urging the War Department to a vigorous defence of our coast. While the whole Confederacy trembles with the blast of war, while the whirlwind of battle threatens to submerge, while every heart is prayerful and ever hand daring to save our country, Capt. Murrah in elegant seclusion compiles a political thesis, and with the vanity of a boy, peregrinates the State, displaying his monstrous production,

Thus felt Sir Owen, as a man whose cause,
Was very good—it has his own applause.

The Lagrange True Issue, speaking of the canvass going on between Col. C. C. Hobert and Judge Townes in the 2d Congressional District, pays the following well-merited compliment to the latter gentleman, who spoke in Lagrange last week:

Judge Townes is evidently a man of fine abilities, has great experience in legislative matters, is a fine orator, is well versed in history, particularly in the rise, progress and fall of nations, and would beyond doubt, make a very able representative in the Confederate Congress.

His friends in other parts of the District may rest assured that his prospects are decidely cheering in Fayette.

☞ The Republican publishes another card, dated camp near Monroe, La., June 17th, signed by several members of Col. Clark's Regiment, urging upon the people to vote for him at the forthcoming election. This card could not be got up, signed and sent for publication, without Col. Clark's knowledge, therefore we are led to believe he is still a candidate, notwithstanding his withdrawal here by his friends, and we know many in the east are determined to vote for him.

Richmond Press.

We say that the Richmond papers condemned and denied the Constitutionality of martial law, as inaugurated and put in force by the administration and those holding office under them. We say that the same papers condemned the "diffusive, defensive policy" of the administration, which, if persisted in, would have destroyed our cause. We say that the same papers, with the exception of the Enquirer, condemned the administration for its blindness and dilatoriness in failing to provide a navy for the country's defense. We say that the same papers have never ceased to condemn the administration for their truckling course towards England and France; both as regards the recognition of Consuls holding their appointments through the Cabinet at Washington, and also, in continuing Mason and Slidell as suppliants at their Courts. We say that even the Richmond Sentinel, which has always heretofore re-echoed the views of the administration, condemned them for having made Gen. Johnston a simple Government Agent, giving him no substantial power, or that kind of authority which alone would have enabled him to provide for the proper defense of Vicksburg and the Mississippi Department. Thus have been condemned by the Richmond press, the system of land defense, water defense, and foreign policy. The administration were constrained by these attacks to abandon the two first, and is rapidly weakening as regards the last, as is evidenced by the recent dismissal of Consul Moore. Now, let the Telegraph "make some quotations from its files of the Richmond papers to show the utter falsity of the charge" we made last week. Had the advice given our people by the Telegraph to "hold up the hands of those in authority," and to say nothing against the acts of the administration, been acted upon east of the Mississippi, the country would have been utterly destroyed by the ruinous policy inaugurated by the administration. We have said to our people that they must now look alone to themselves for help to fight their battles on this side of the Mississippi. The Confederacy for the time being is cut in twain, and neither men nor munitions of war can reach us from the other side. The Telegraph, in its insane desire to defeat Gen. Chambers, which it knows can be done alone on false issues, has chosen to denounce this patriotic advice, and proclaims that we are attempting to raise the Lone Star Flag. If Texas should be unwise enough to raise the Lone Star Flag, most certainly she would have to depend upon herself to do her own fighting, and inasmuch as we have said that Texans, in consequence of the Mississippi falling into the hands of the Federals, must look to themselves for their defense, the logical editors of the Telegraph shriek out that we are in favor of the Lone Star Flag. Wise men! bright lights! "that man," said a Quack, pointing to a bedridden patient, "has swallowed a horse." "Why?" interrogated his nurse. "Because madam, I see a saddle under the bed." The editorial fraternity of the Telegraph may give themselves no further uneasiness concerning the loyalty of this paper nor its editor, nor of Gen. Chambers, to the Confederacy. Our young republic can be destroyed but in two ways—either by consolidation or secession. The latter is a preventive of the former; and we shall never counsel a resort to it, except to save the State from the "manifold horrors" now convulsing Lincolndom, and from which we are now struggling to escape. Let the Telegraph free its own skirts from the sin of Confederalism—let it eschew the hollow-hearted votaries of man-worship, come back again to the fundamental ideas of States Rights Democracy, and view that man as disloyal who begs to pledge him pottle deep to the success of military usurpation.

"A man may cry church, church, at every word,
With no more piety than other people;
A daw's not reckoned a religious bird,
Because it sits a cawing on a steeple."

That a man has been beaten for a public office, is no evidence of his unfitness for the position. Very few of our public men but that have at one time or another been defeated at the polls. Even our present "patriotic" "prairie bull" Governor was defeated for the office of Lieutenant Governor by Governor Clark. Great Statesmen, men of ability and enlarged views are sometimes defeated by huckstering politicians; by men unknown to fame. Gen. Chambers may be defeated at this election, but it will be only by the union of opposite and discordant elements, by the influence of those who prefer the success of party, to that of the best interests of their country.—*Bellville Countryman.*

☞ The Navarro Express, which publishes Gen. Chamber's card, dated Houston, June 23d, says "it is characterized by that high order of talent so conspicuous throughout all his writings."

We believe if the day of election could be postponed another month, we should have half the Texas Press out for Chambers. The truth is mighty and will ultimately prevail.

☞ "The State, that is me," said Louis the XIV. The administration, that is me, intimates the Houston Telegraph. We have broken one or two of its editorial butterflies upon the wheel, pointed out their variegated hues, shown that, dazzled by gold lace, and blinded by government patronage, they were dragging the doctrine of States' Rights within the flame of the consolidation furnace, where all true liberty must be destroyed; when lo! we are denounced as "a dangerous man," and our journal as a "dangerous engine." We consider this denunciation on the part of the Confederals—a class of men who claim for military commanders, even of "expeditions and posts," the power to determine for our people, their Constitutional rights and privileges, and the right to make military necessity supreme to all law, as the strongest encomium that could be pronounced in our favor. We do not know that we could feel more flattered had the denunciation proceeded from Abraham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward. We abhor and detest Confederal, alias Federal, alias Whig, alias Republican consolidation principles; and if there is anything further calculated to render them still more revoltingly unpalatable, it is that we should be made practically acquainted with their workings, through the very military power we have set up to put them down. We have torn the sheeps clothing from these wolfish doctrines, and we call upon our people to look to the Constitution and the laws as guides for their conduct; and if they prize their liberties, and know what they are now fighting for, to loath and curse, in their heart of hearts, the odious doctrine of martial law or military necessity, before whose shrine these newly fledged Confederals are bending their suppliant knees, and upon whose despotic altar they would foolishly offer the brightest jewel in the crown of our constitutional liberties—*the subordination of the military to the civil powers of the land.*

Listen to the snarling sentiments of J. L. O'Sullivan, of New York, late minister of the United States to Portugal, as set forth in a communication addressed to Professor Morse, and published in London.

Whatever future may betide the young flag of the new nationality which has been now so gallantly upheld by the Southern people with equal constancy through weal and through woe, during the past two years of the "anaconda" pressure, in a cause of legitimate self-defence and rightful self assertion, with which are interwoven all the very cardinal ideas of American political life, what American worthy of the name would not be far more proud to share in the magnificent glory of its defeat, than to swell the exulting hosts of brutal triumph, not alone over a subjugated people, but over all that has heretofore constituted the true greatness and the moral glory, of our national life? For myself, at least, I will only say that if the South is conquered, I shall claim the high honor of sharing, at least with my heart's profoundest and most sacred sympathies, in such noble misfortune; and of then claiming to cast in my humble lot unreservedly with so glorious, though so unhappy, a people.

If it succeeds in maintaining its independence, I shall at least from a distance pay them the little tribute of my honest admiration, and of my sincerest prayers that, in a long career of renovated prosperity; time may heal the wounds of the public and private woe now bleeding as though from every pore, and that they may continue to stand fast in peace, as they have so nobly done in war, to those fundamental ideas of Republican, Confederate self-government, for love of which alone I was proud of the name of American citizen.

Yes, "that they may continue to stand fast in peace, *as they have nobly done in war, to those fundamental ideas of Republican, Confederate self-government,* for love of which alone I was proud of the name of American citizen." There beats a States' Rights heart that the noblest Southerner of us all might well be proud of. What a contrast between his glowing "ideas of Republican self-government" and the suicidal, sacrificial ideas entertained by the Texas Confederals, who are attempting to raise a devil that nothing but another revolution could lay!

If E. H. Cushing and Horace Cone have ever been soldiers we have never heard of it. We are of the opinion they have not. For had they been, they never would have written as they did about Gen. Chambers' proposition to permit soldiers who have families to return sometimes to see them. None, perhaps, but the soldier in the ranks, far from his home and family, in the service of his country and the soldier's wife and children can fully appreciate the proposition. And every soldier in the field or at home, should show by his vote, if has an opportunity, that he does not thank the editors of the Telegraph for the suggestion made by them. Gen. Chambers is right. The wife and children look with longing eyes to that day when the husband and father shall return, and they may be permitted once more to behold him with their "own eyes and not another's," even if he must in a few days again return from their embrace to the "carnival of death."—*Bellville Countryman.*

☞ The Brownsville Flag says Gen. Bee has established his headquarters at Corpus Christi until after the sickly season. We believe the late Gen. P. F. Smith established his headquarters there, some years ago, on account of the salubrity of the atmosphere. Corpus Christi must be an attractive place for our Generals.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,
Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison Co.

For Lieut. Governor,
Col. A. M. GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. RITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,
Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,
E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
O. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,
N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)
Col. J. B. BANKS.
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County
Lieut. WM. M. WALTON.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)
THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam)
ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,
Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

To the Voters of Travis County.

Having, at the solicitation of many of the citizens of Travis, placed my name before you, as a candidate, to represent this county in the Legislature, and as the nature of my wound prevented me from visiting you in person, I take this method of submitting my cause into your hands, willing to acquiesce in your decision whatever it may be. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do everything in my power for the interest and welfare of the State and the cause of the Confederacy. W. M. GILLELAND.

Austin July 27th 1863. 1st

S. S. THE regular meetings of the Fire Department will hereafter be held on SATURDAY evenings at 4 o'clock, commencing on August 1st. By order of the Commandant.

F. J. ROBERTS, Adjt.—july 25-tw-4t

Notice.

ON the fourth day of August next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the city of Austin, Negro Girl named Patsy, a good seamstress, a good cook, good washer, ironer, &c. Can do anything about a house. She is 45 years old

MICHAEL YOUNG.

Perryville, July 23, 1863—tw-2t*

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE, Austin, July 21, 1863.—The following Conscripts have deserted from the employ of Major T. A. Washington, Q. M. C. S. A., at San Antonio, Texas. Enrolling officers are hereby ordered to arrest them wherever found, and return them to him:

H. STEUBING, ADAM SCHALL, THOMAS BERRING, PAUL HASENBICK, } of New Braunfels, Comal Co.
WM. A. DAWDY, of Karnes Co.
CARL MCELLERING, of Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co.
GEORGE STEUBING, of Bexar or Comal Co.
FRANCISCO MORALES, supposed to be on his way to Mexico.

By order of JOHN S. FORD, Col. & Com'nt Conscripts.
J. HENRY TRASK, Lieut & Adjutant.

25-2t

STARVED from the subscriber, at Victoria, about the 28th of May, two American Horses, shod all round when they left; one a SORREL, the other a BAY. The bay has a sore on the left side of the neck, about healed when he left, brands. They will be found together, unless forcibly separated. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to me, at Victoria, or for information that will lead to their recovery.

j25-2t* RICHARD OWEN.

Notice to the Public.

The Public TANNERY near this place under my direction is now almost completed, and will have capacity to turn out 5,000 sides of Leather every months. In order to put this establishment, of importance to the soldiers in the field, into successful operation, it is necessary to secure the services of last 75 or 80 first class Tanners and Curriers or family familiar with their business. I therefore call public attention to this important subject, and request all who are not in the army and exempt under the law, who are competent, sober and industrious, to offer their services to me with proof evidence of their capacity. And I call upon soldiers in the ranks, who have experience in the line and who desire to do good service, to apply to me, and I will make application to the Major General Commanding the District to detail them accordingly. In all cases the most liberal prices will be paid to soldiers and citizens, and receipts issued.

T. A. WASHINGTON, Major & Q. M. C.

San Antonio, July 17, 1863. [July25-tw

TIMBER LAND.—Wanted to purchase a few acres of timber land within convenient hauling distance of Austin. Apply at this office. tf

FINE SHEEP.—The subscriber offers for sale five or six hundred fine sheep, for negro or Confederate money. W. BARTON

Oatmeal, Burnet County, July 15. tw

TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863. NO. 126.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 3½ o'clock with the Houston papers of yesterday. The Telegraph has special dispatches from Alexandria to the 26th, by Pony Express. The news is so mixed up that we scarcely know how to regard it. It is evident, however, that we have been "most delightfully humbugged," as the Telegraph says, in relation to the capture of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

The same paper copies two official dispatches from Gen. Meade, who was in command at Gettysburg, which will be found below, showing that the fight there was not in our favor as at first stated. Later dispatches, brought by Col. Ashbel Smith, report Lee as having fallen back to Virginia. The Chicago Times of the 7th, alluding to Meade's dispatches, says:

"It is evident from the tenor of General Meade's dispatches that no general route of the enemy has taken place. The Federal army was on the defensive the whole 3 days battle, and succeeded after varying fortunes in repulsing the attack on third day with great slaughter and the capture of several thousand prisoners. Our own forces suffered terribly, and were probably in no condition to follow up their advantage. The enemy was left at liberty on Saturday and Sunday to withdraw.

There is nothing whatever to show that the rebels are retreating, and the two armies are now probably face to face, a few miles apart. The sensation reports relating to the rebel's retreat, is a humbug, unworthy of notice, as Lee can demolish any force sent in front of him, and can only be stopped by an impassable river in front of him and Meade's whole army close to his rear. He has an abundance of pontoons and will not easily be detained if he chooses to go into Pennsylvania."

Gen. Jonston received a dispatch from Richmond on the 11th, confirming Lee's victories in Pennsylvania, which he read to his army.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Monroe is satisfied that a larger battle has been fought between Lee and Meade than referred to in Meade's dispatches, and that Gen Lee has been victorious.

The whole thing is so mixed up, we can only give the dispatches to our readers as we find them, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.

News of Grant's forces concentrating at Jackson, would lead to the inference that Johnston's victory there could not have been so complete as represented.

From Louisiana the news is unfavorable. A dispatch to the Telegraph, dated Beaumont, July 27th, says "Gen. Taylor's army is reported retreating. It passed through New Iberia on the 22d. The enemy are reported crossing the river in numbers."

Under date, Alexandria, July 21th, the Telegraph publishes the following:

A lady from Lake Providence, who is known to be of the highest character and standing, reports to the military authorities at Delhi, that she had seen and read a Northern paper of the 13th, in which they admit the capture of Mead and 10,000 prisoners by Gen Lee.

I will state that the same report has been received on two different occasions by way of Natchez. Also, Lieut. Col. O. O. Crump, of Lane's Mounted Regiment, has just come from below, and states most positively that he saw an Atlanta paper of the 6th, and read in it Gen. Lee's dispatch, from South Mountain to President Davis, wherein he states, over his own signature, that he had gained a glorious victory over the enemy. The dispatch was dated July 5th This evidence of Lee's success hourly accumulates.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26, 1863.

A St. Louis Republican of the 10th was received here this morning; it has but few dispatches; these state that Gen. Lee has fallen back to Hagerstown; that in the fight near Gettysburg Gen. Lee gained ground during the two first days, and that on the third and last day of the fight there was a drawn battle; the enemy say our loss in killed and wounded was 17,000, while their own did not exceed 12,000. The death of Gen. Ewell is not confirmed.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., states that Morgan had crossed the Ohio at Corridon in Indiana, and was marching on to Indianapolis. At the time the dispatch was being sent, a large smoke was seen rising from New Albany, four miles below Louisville, and it was supposed the town was being burnt by a portion of the raiders.

Morgan's force was estimated at 8,000.

Col. Ashbel Smith arrived here last evening from Vicksburg via Johnston's Headquarters. From him I gather the following information:

Gen Lee did not suffer a defeat, but he has fallen back to Virginia. Our loss had not been officially reported. His army is in good spirits, and not at all demoralized, as reported by the enemy.

The New York Herald of the 7th was filled with sensation articles expressly for the European market, as the steamer was to leave for Europe the next day.

The stores that Gen. Lee captured and stored away was immense.

Grant's forces are concentrating at Jackson. It is generally understood that Bragg and Johnston will unite their forces, now concentrating, all in one grand army.

The Yankee raiders from Grant's army have entirely overrun the line of the Jackson railroad, from Jackson to Brookhaven, burning the depots and other buildings all along the route, gathering up all the stock, and devastating generally with an unsparing hand.

Col. Smith is on his way to Houston, where he has been ordered to make his headquarters, until he can reorganize the 2nd Texas.

A similar order has been issued to Col. Waul respecting his Legion

In accordance with instructions Col. Smith has and will furlough the members of the 2nd Texas.—It is expected that all paroled prisoners from Vicksburg will be furloughed as soon as the order can be got from Richmond, to enable all to visit their homes; due notice will be given when the members of the 2nd Texas will be required to assemble at Houston.

At present, most of the prisoners paroled at Vicksburg will assemble at Enterprise, but their ultimate destination is Demopolis, where the parole camp is established. All of the Vicksburg prisoners are in good spirits, not at all demoralized, and looking forward anxiously to the time when they can get another shake at the enemy.

The report that Pemberton sold Vicksburg is without foundation. Those who know him best entertain no doubts of his loyalty, and the surrender was a matter of necessity to avoid starvation.

Major McKee informed me that Major Dick Howard is in New Orleans on parole.

Walker's army was within forty-five miles of this place yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7th, 12:30 m.—The alarm bells are now ringing, calling the citizens together for the defense of the city.—Rumors were prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces. They were reported at Bardstown this morning, and at Shepherdsville, this afternoon. His force is estimated at from two to four thousand.

This evening at 5 o'clock the Nashville train due here at six was thrown off the track by the guerrillas.

Our guard of fifty men repulsed the assaulting party. It is impossible, under the present excitement, to get further news till morning.

Dispatches to the N. Y. Herald states that Vallandigham has arrived safe at Halifax.

Gen'l Sickles lost a leg in the fight at Gettysburg.

A brother of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, was killed in that fight.

Late Philadelphia dispatches say that Banks is to be made Secretary of War

Butler is in Maryland

The six months interest on the Yankee public debt became due on the 1st inst. It was $3,500,000, and was paid in gold in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Washington.

GEN. MEADE'S DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC,
Near Gettesburg, July 3d, 1863, 8:30, P. M.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

The enemy opened at 1 P. M. from about 150 guns, concentrating upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assailed my left centre twice, being upon both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly 3000 prisoners. Among the prisoners are Brig. Gen. Armisted and many Colonels and officers of less rank. The enemy left many dead upon the field and a large number of wounded in our hands.

The loss upon our side has been considerable.—Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon were wounded.

After the repelling of the assaults, indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnoisance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force. At the present hour all is quiet. My cavalry has been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success.

Notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers, both of cavalry and infantry, the army is in fine spirits.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac,
July 4th, 1863, 12 M.

Maj. Gen. Halleck: The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 a. m. We now hold Gettysburg.

The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field. I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major Gen'l Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac,
July 4th, 10 P. M., 1863.

Maj. Gen. Halleck: No change of affairs since my dispatch of noon.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

Death of Gen. Houston.

The Telegraph announces the death of Gen. Sam Houston, which took place at his residence in Huntsville on the 26th inst. A letter from his physician says:

"He died after an illness of five weeks. At one time during his sickness, hopes were entertained of his recovery, but his improvement was only apparent and it soon became evident that the hand of death was upon him. To his numerous friends it will doubtless be a matter of great satisfaction to learn that in his last hours he was sustained by the christian's hope and that he died the death of the righteous."

☞ Families of Soldiers who require assistance, and were not furnished with flour last week, will call on me on next Saturday, between 9 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m., at Sampson & Henricks', when I will supply them. Also, at the same time and place, I will issue to the families of soldiers and others who require assistance, beef tickets.

JOHN BURLAGE,
Q. M & C. S., "S. S."

jy30 tw-tf

Deserter—$30 Reward.

T. W. Lindsey a conscript of Hays county, assigned to Capt. Ragsdale's Company, Arizona Brigade, deserted from camp near Austin, July 25th 1863. Said Linsey is about 5 feet 9 inches high, florid complexion, sandy hair and beard, blue eyes, and by occupation a stock raiser.

The usual reward of thirty dollars will be paid for his arrest and delivery.

N. C. KELLY,
Lieut. & Recruiting Officer
Co. "G" Davidson's Battalion

jy30tt

TIMBER LAND.—Wanted to purchase a few acres of timber land within convenient hauling distance of Austin. Apply at this office. tw-tf

FINE SHEEP.—The subscriber offers for sale five or six hundred fine sheep, for negroes or Confederate money.

W BARTON.

Oatmeal, Burnet County, July 15. tw6t*

To the Voters of Travis County.

Having, at the solicitation of many of the citizens of Travis, placed my name before you, as a candidate, to represent this county in the next Legislature, and as the nature of my wound has prevented me from visiting you in person, I take this method of submitting my cause into your hands, willing to acquiesce in your decision whatever it may be. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do everything in my power for the interest and welfare of the State and the glory of the Confederacy.

W. M. GILLELAND.

Austin July 27th 1863. 1t-tw*

To the Voters of Travis County.

Fellow Citizens,—For some weeks past my name has been announced in the Gazette as a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature. As it is probable I may not have the pleasure of visiting all the voters previous to the election, I take this occasion to say that I have always advocated Jeffersonian principles, and that if elected, I shall be guided by those same principles in endeavoring to carry out and advance the interests of my constituents.—I am well known throughout the county, and am willing to stand the ordeal of public opinion as to my qualifications and my standing as a citizen.—Among other measures which I shall, if elected, introduce before the Legislature, will be that of a bill to so amend the Militia Law as to include in the service all members of the Legislature who come within the age prescribed by the act.

I am no egotist, nor do I think it proper or modest to parade my good actions or traits of character before the people (which I regret to say is too often done to the annoyance of the citizens) but leave my history for them to talk or write about as they may see fit, trusting that they will render me such justice as my merits deserve, and no more.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve the people honestly and to do no act that will reflect upon the State, the Confederacy, my constituents, or my self.

Austin, July 20, 1863–tw–to J. LEWIS KING.

THE NEW TEXAS SPELLING BOOK, embracing all the spelling lessons of Webster's Elementary, together with Scriptural Proverbs, etc.—will be published August 1st, 1863. Price, $2 per copy; $21 per dozen; $150 per hundred.—Sent by mail, post paid, at these rates. Orders filled in rotation as received.

THE NEW TEXAS PRIMARY READER is now ready, and will be sent by mail, post paid, at $1 50 per copy; $16 per dozen; $130 per hundred.

Address, with the money, E. H. CUSHING,
Houston, July 8, 1863.—july11-w&twlm. Pub.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,
Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For Lieut. Governor,
Col. A. M. GENTRY.
STEPHEN H. DARDEN, of Gonzales County.
Dr. P. W. KITRELL, of Polk County.
F. S. STOCKDALE, of Calhoun County.

For Congress, 1st District,
Col. J. A. WILCOX.

For Congress, 2d District,
E. D. TOWNES, of Travis.
C. C. HERBERT, of Colorado County.

For Attorney General,
N. G. SHELLEY.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)
Col. J. B. BANKS.
W. M. GILLELAND, of Travis.
Capt. M. H. BOWERS.
J. LEWIS KING of Travis County

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson.)
THOS H. JONES, of Travis.
JOSEPH LEE, of Travis.
GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.
Major J. S. GILLETT.

For the Legislature (Williamson & Milam,)
ROBERT W. WILSON.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,
Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

CAVALRY SERVICE.—The undersigned, members of Co. B, (Tom Green Rifles) 4th Texas Infantry, Hood's Brigade, having come home on furlough, and being now prevented, by the fall of Vicksburg, from re-joining our command, have been authorized by Col. A. W. Terrell, to raise a company of CAVALRY for service in his Regiment, under the orders of Gen. Magruder. Conscripts are allowed to volunteer in this Regiment. Now is the time to enter a pleasant service. One of us will be found in Austin, at the Avenue Hotel, at all times.

THOS. E CATER,
E B. MILLIGAN,
W. B. BURDITT.

Austin, July 27, 1863. july29-w&tw-1t

THE Exercises of the San Marcos Male and Female Seminary, will be resumed on the 1st Monday of August. For particulars apply to

C. W. YELLOWLEY,
San Marcos, July 15th 1863. Principal.
tw6tw2t*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
July 6th, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 73, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the rates and wages paid to teamsters and for freight in the service under my charge, are as follows:

Teamsters, owning the teams they drive, are paid freight at the rate of three cents per pound per hundred miles. Teamsters not owing their teams, are paid wages at the rate of forty dollars per month, and a ration. Teamsters who freight through to Brownsville, will be furnished there by my agents with facilities for obtaining their necessary supplies.

The above rates are payable altogether in Confederate notes.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA,
Houston, Texas, May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

All persons entitled to employ conscript teamsters in the transportation of cotton, are hereby prohibited to pay them larger wages than are allowed these teamsters by Major Hart. Major Hart will cause the rates at which these men are employed to be published in all the newspapers for the information of all concerned. After having arranged the rates with the Chief Disbursing Officers of this District, these officers will notify their contractors that any violation of this Order will cause them to be immediately deprived of all conscript facilities.

By command of
Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.
GEO. A. MAGRUDER, JR., A. A. A. Gen.

Agents acting under my authority, are directed to report to me any violation of the above General Orders which may come to their knowledge.

S. HART, Major & Quartermaster.

☞ All newspapers in this State copy for one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

July 21—twlm.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, a negro boy, about 1[illegible] years old, dark complexion, a scar on one side of his face, between his eye and temple, caused by a kick of a mule. Had on when he left a new pair of striped cotton pants, blue denims coat, bound with yellow flannel, and a green jeans cap. He is very quick spoken. He rode off a roan mare pony, about 5 years old, 12 hands high, branded [illegible], mane lately roached. He left on the 11th day of June last, and it is thought he was decoyed away.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and his being placed in jail so that he can be got.

SARAH E. AYCOCK.

5 miles south of Cameron, Milam county.
july 28tw-2t*

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. J. Chambers.

☞ Judge E. D. Townes, who is a candidate to represent this District in Congress, will address our citizens on Saturday next. We have also heard that Col. Herbert will be here to meet him, therefore we may expect a lively discussion on the political questions of the day.

The Election for Congress.

Second only in importance to the Gubernatorial election, will be the election of our Representatives in Congress, and though we have taken no part in the contest going on in our own District, we are not entirely devoid of interest in the result, as we deem the forthcoming session more important than any that has been held since our Government went into operation. Col. Herbert, our late Representative is again a candidate for re-election, and we have placed his record before our readers in a speech he made in Columbus, wherein he gives a full account of his services, and, to our mind, a very satisfactory explanation of the course he has pursued. His politics are the politics of this paper. He is a States Rights' Democrat of the old school, and will tolerate no infringment of the Constitution, under any pretense whatever. His competitor, Judge Townes, is a gentleman of considerable experience in legislation, a bold and fluent speaker, and an ardent enthusiast in support of the Administration, and the successful prosecution of the war. Both gentlemen have been canvassing the District, and speaking at some of the principal towns, and as we are informed, they will be here on Saturday and address our citizens, it is unnecessary for us to say more in behalf of either. In the first District there are also two candidates, Col. Wilcox of San Antonio, the late representative, and Col John Bunton, of Hays county. The latter bases his claims chiefly on being an old Texian, having fought at the battle of San Jacinto, and borne a conspicuous part during our first Revolution Both gentleman have been stumping the District, and from all we can learn, there is no doubt, but that Col. Wilcox will be re elected, by a large majority. We presume the same will be the result in the third District, where Hon. Peter W. Gray is a candidate for re election. He is opposed by Col A M. Branch of Huntsville, who is at present in the army, and who has been brought out by the citizens of Walker county, on account of some exceptions they took to Judge Gray's course on the Exemption Bill. If we may judge from what the Houston papers say, as well as the Huntsville Item, Judge Gray will be elected by a large majority Col. F. B. Sexton of San Augustine, who has been representing the fourth District, is opposed by Jas. M. Anderson of Cherokee county, but, as Col. Sexton's course has been very generally approved, and he is very popular throughout his District, there is every probabilty he will be re-elected. In the fifth District a pretty hot contest is going on between the Hon M D. Graham, late Representative, and Col Jno. R. Baylor. All the papers appear to be down on Baylor, and if they are any criterion, Graham must be re-elected by long odds. All we can learn about the sixth District, is that the Hon. Wm. B. Wright, of Lamar county, is a candidate for re election, and that at the request of several friends, whose names are appended to a card in the Clarksville Standard, Simpson H. Morgan Esq, of Red River county, has consented to become a candidate It therefore appears that we have a contest in each District, for a seat in Congress, which is to be settled by the sovereign people on Monday next. While we have always been in favor of rotation in office as a general thing, we believe at this time, so far as our Representatives in Congress are concerned, as there is considerable unfinished business on hand, if our old members produce a clear record of their past services, and give good assurance for their future course, we cannot better ourselves by sending new and untried men in their places

☞ The San Antonio Herald says the butchers and marketmen, as well as two or three merchants, have resolved to sell for nothing but specie, and that a meeting was called at the Court House on Saturday to take action on the subject The same thing we have been informed, was attempted in our city by one or two dealers in the necessaries of life, a short time since, but it was soon rectified by a suitable demonstration being made by a few of our citizens.

☞ We regret to learn that Capt E Abat died at King's Rancho on the 11th inst. The San Antonio News says he was on his way from Brownsville, when he was violently attacked with hemorrhage of the bowels and died in a few days.

☞ The News and Telegraph are both trying to make their readers believe that Gen. Chambers' organ (as they choose to designate our paper,) has, in a late article, done more to injure his prospects than all the journals opposed to him put together. This is another move on the political chess board of those intriguers, who, after exhausting themselves in trying to misrepresent Gen. Chambers, are now trying their hand on us

This paper is not, and never has been, the organ of Gen. Chambers, but came out boldly at the first and tendered him its support, while the Telegraph was waiting upon the News to come out first, before it dared to show its hand. After the News (the professed *organ of neutrality*) was sufficiently committed, the Telegraph then makes the issue with Gen. Chambers on his opposition to the administration, though in a previous number, containing a long article on this subject, pointing at somebody, it says "In nothing we have said, do we desire to be considered as reflecting upon him (General Chambers,) or either of the other distinguished men who are before the people for Governor?"—Here is a palpable contradiction, and now as a dernier resort, after all others have failed, it professes to have discovered the clue to our support of Gen. Chambers in our own opposition to the administration.

Several months ago, while we were publishing the Almanac Extra, before we knew that General Chambers was a candidate, we took strong grounds against the odious cotton orders, which were then as now, upheld by the News and Telegraph, and now because we protest against another high handed outrage about to be perpetrated on our citizens by the *seizure* of their cotton, which is unwarranted by law, we are accused of a direct attempt to build up an opposition to the administration, and that we are making a virtue of necessity.

The "News" for many years enjoyed the opprobrium of being a secessionist, disunionist, disorganiser, &c, &c, before these names were considered complimentary, because it advocated a strict adherence to the doctrine of State's Rights; and while we profess to be second to none in our loyalty to the Government, and will go as far as any paper consistently can in its support, we will hold to a strict accountability every act of the administration, or their appointees, which is not sanctioned by the Constitution and the laws, conceiving it to be the duty of every independent Journal, even if we have to incur all the odium cast upon the News while it was pursuing the same independent course

Correspondence.

During the past week, we have been literally inundated with letters, from all parts of the country, for publication, and as many of them relate to the forthcoming election, we shall be compelled to omit several altogether, as they would not, at this late day, serve the purpose for which they are intended. We will, however, make a few extracts from such as we can find room for.

Hear what an old Texan, writing from Jackson county, under date of the 15th, says—we quote his own words

"I am doing all I can for Gen. Chambers and my friend Darden. If any honest Texan had been in New Orleans in 1836, when I was sent on to raise troops, and seen and heard Gen. Chambers making speeches, and raising men and money for Texas, he would be a cold-hearted devil to say anything against him. By his influence, Gens. Green, J. P Henderson and Memucan Hunt came to Texas, and brought the men and means that raised the row at Velasco with David G Burnet, about the release of Santa Anna, but for whose interference the Mexican tyrant would have been set at liberty much sooner, to hatch more mischief for Texas"

The same writer has much more to say on the subject, but his letter is too lengthy for our columns. Another old Texan, writing from the same county, under date of the 12th, after speaking of Gen. Chambers' chances in that section of country, offers to bet $1000 that Stockdale will not get 75 votes altogther in Jackson county where he now resides, in Victoria county where he once was very popular, and in Calhoun county where he once resided. The same writer believes even a worse fate awaits him in Goliad, DeWitt and Lavaca counties, and adds:

"But he has attended little caucuses in Houston until he has succeeded in getting his name in connection with Murrah's, which he looks upon as tantamount to an election. He has forfeited all claims to the West, by giving the East the preference for Governor."

A correspondent, writing from Gonzales, under date of the 18th, seems to regard Gen. Chambers' election as a sure thing, and says:

"It will go like good news from a far country, and when it reaches our army, it will stir our men up to renewed energy and perseverance, to learn that their people at home know how to reward the soldier with the highest honors, who has served his country in the field. Yes, it will dry up many a woman's tears at home, when she knows that her husband is not serving his country without being duly appreciated, and she can look with pride and pleasure for a safe depositary in the affections of the people, of the gallant deeds achieved in defense of her home and little ones."

The writer says "Mr. Murrah promises to do great things if elected, and reminds him of a man who once ran for Sheriff in his county The man said, fellow-citizens, do elect me, that I may do something for my country; but the people said no, you have come out at the wrong end of the horn—go and do something first for your country, and then we may elect you, but we never pay for patriotism in advance."

☞ The News publishes a card signed by most of the leading citizens of Galveston, calling upon the Hon. M. M Potter to be their representative in the next session of the Legislature, and asking him to serve in that capacity if elected. We presume Mr. Potter will have no opposition, as he has consented to become a candidate

☞ Messrs. Fogue and Bean, a few days since, came upon four Indianns within a mile of Lampasas Spring, and succeeded in killing one, wounding two, and capturing the fourth, which they brought into this city, day before yesterday. The Indians had just killed a negro boy, when they were attacked by the above gentlemen, with one or two others. We have not been able to get any further particulars.

☞ The San Antonio Herald has been shown nine counterfeit Confederate $100 bills, brought from Brownsville by a wagoner, who was paid off for hauling in that kind of money. The Herald says "it purports to be of the issue of Sept. 2d, 1861, engraved by Boyer and Ludwig, of Richmond, and has none of the marks of a counterfeit bill that we have seen noticed in the papers. The cart-wheel has but seven spokes visible, the right hand corner of the shield terminates under the middle of the n, as it should, and the hair line across the leg of the man and the anchor, made by a crack in the plate, is the same as in the genuine bills. The paper is rather too dark, and the appearance of the bills is coarse, and the impression muddy and dark. The names of the Register, and the Treasurer, are engraved; and are very good imitations of the genuine signatures The tree or shrubbery on each side of the cart are much coarser and more distinct than in the genuine, and the shading is heavier and darker. Our citizens will do well to be on their guard against this paper, as it is probably brought by the Yankees in great quantities to Matamoros, and from thence put into circulation in this State.

Frontier Correspondence.

CAMP BELKNAP, July 1st 1863.

Mr. Editor:—On the 10th of last month, a scout from this camp, came up with a party of Indians driving a herd of stolen hores, about a hundred miles, north west of this place. They struck the trail the day before and early the next morning, approached to within 200 yards of the Indians without being discovered. A running fight then ensued—the Indians fighting desperately, which ended in our killing three of them, wounding the other, and capturing 3 scalps and all the horses, 28 in number. Sergt. Willett, in command of the scout, was the only one of our men injured. He was slightly wounded in the side with an arrow, and his horse shot through with a rifle ball. The horses were stolen from Parker county.

We are almost at a complete stand-still on this end of the line, for the want of powder and caps. It is absurd to expect us to do good service, without a constant and plentiful supply of ammunition. The settlements from Red River to the Colorado are full of Indians, and yet we have scarcely supply sufficient to fit out a single scout, let alone keeping out two or three. And so far as we can learn every company in this Division is in the same fix. It dont pay to have this Regiment, a month or two at a time, dead on its back.

RIFLE.

Late from the Rio Grande.

We are in receipt of the Brownsville Flag of the 16th, from which we make the the following extracts

Business is slightly on the decline. Prices are on the advance, slightly, but traders are growing thinner every day We expect to have a comparatively dull time of it for two months. Cotton still fluctuates, according to quality, between 18 @25c per pound Confederate money during the week, had a lively time of it, and sold freely at 10@18c. It subsequently fell to the old figure, 16c, at which it is now selling.

Major Chas. Russell, Brigade Quartermaster, after having waited in vain for the 10,000 bales of cotton that were said to be on wheels for the Government has determined to go to the interior in search of the same. Major Russel has had many responsibilities devolved upon him at this post, and he has met them all with an eye single to the best interests of the Government. He has made the national credit his own, and he has thus inspired confidence in the integrity of all transactions made on the faith of the Department which he manaeged. He cannot fulfill the accumulating obligations that are crowding upon him unless the Government cotton comes forward, and he makes his present trip in order to hurry the matter up. What can be done he will do.

FROM MEXICO.

From Mexico there is no further news of material importance. In the State of Tamaulipas there is some small commotion from the organization of a rascally band of cut throats about Reynosa. The difficulty is to determine whether the villains intend to revolutionize the State of Tamaulipas, or whether they intend to depredate upon and steal in Texas. In either event we hope they will meet with a speedy and summary death.

El Hijo del Bravo, of Matamoros says that Gen. Miramon has left Brownsville for Mexican soil, but that Gen. Cobos stays behind.

WITHDRAWAL.—Wm. M. Walton is withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for the Legislature.

☞ The San Antonio News says the county Court of Bexar county has ordered that a special tax, for the benefit of soldiers' families, of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars be assessed and collected

BRENHAM, July 25, 1863.

D Richardsan Esq., Editor State Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—I have read the articles of the *News* and *Telegraph*, in their issues of the 20th, on the subject of impressment of cotton, and do not agree with them as to the *necessity* I deny that there is or ever has been, in our State, a *necessity* for pressing cotton or anything else required for the use of the government I do not like the term *pressing* its use is a stigma and a slur upon the patriotism and self sacrificing spirit of our citizens I suppose all admit that the government really wants a few thousand bales of cotton. Now it is my belief, sir, and I think you will sustain it, that any *respectable* and *responsible* government agent could, in one hour's time, have obtained it from the merchants on Main street, Houston, or it could have been *done* in Brownsville if the cotton was wanted there It could readily have been got by purchase, or what would have been the better plan, it could have been borrowed to be returned at the convenience of the government, out of the large amount it is soon to receive in the way of the 10 per cent. tax on the growing crop. This would have saved heavy disbursements of money and avoided an increase of circulation.

Since it has been made public that the order for impressment has gone out, it has been asked how, in my hearing, *where* is the large amount of cotton that has been purchased by government agents, and why is it not on hand to meet the present emergency, if there really exists an emergency? But nobody condescends to answer the significant inquiry.

Why do not those in power *demand* of these agents an account of their stewardship, and satisfy the public mind now so much excited on this question? Is it true that our officials are so far above us that our appeals can not be heard, or are not heeded? Do motives of public policy require that there should be any secrecy in the matter. If there has been dishonesty or speculation, let the culprits be brought to justice Something is due to public sentiment and its reasonable demands, (and I see nothing unreasonable in its present one,) should be complied with If it is not I would ask for what cause are our sons pouring out their life's blood upon fields of strife, under the delusion that they are struggling to secure their liberty when its last semblance is being sacrificed.

Submission to this arbitrary act (I mean the pressing of cotton) will be followed by others still more despotic. It is a violent wresting of private rights without shadow of law, and not justified by necessity, for, as above stated, the government had only to have made its necessity known to have secured prompt relief in a manner satisfactory to itself and to all interested.

$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the undersigned, 3 miles from Mountain City, on the night of the 26th inst, a DUN HORSE, ... and a half hands high, 6 years old, flax mane and tail, Roman nose, walks and paces well, branded DB connected on left shoulder, and barefooted. I will give $100 for delivery to me of the horse.

July 30 - tf DESHA BUNTON

FOR SALE FOR CONFEDERATE MONEY OR NEGROES—One of the best improved farms in the vicinity of Austin—rich land, abundance of wood and water, and extensive range, also seventy head improved cattle and ... bushels of corn.

For particulars enquire of

jy29 1t I OOT. J. M STEIN...

S. S. THE regular meetings of the E... ment will hereafter be held on SA... DAY evenings at 4 o'clock, commencing ... gust 1st. By order of the Command...

F. J. ROBERTS, Adjt—july 28-tw-4t

Notice to the Public.

The Public TANNERY near this place under ... direction is now almost completed, and will have ... pacity to turn out 5,000 sides of Leather every ... months. In order to put this establishment, of ... importance to the soldiers in the field, into suc... operation, it is necessary to secure the services ... last 75 or 80 first class Tanners and Curriers ... ly familiar with their business. I therefore ... public attention to this important subject ... request all who are not in the army and e... under the law, who are competent, sober and ... tions, to offer their services to me with ... evidence of their capacity. And I call up... soldiers in the ranks, who have experience ... line and who desire to do good service, to ... to me, and I will make application to the ... General Commanding the District to detail ... accordingly. In all cases the most liberal ... will be paid to soldiers and citizens, and ... issued. T. A WASHINGTON, Major & Q. M.

San Antonio, July 17, 1863. [July25]